THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2 24 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed be ond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in he county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is ver complete, and our J b Printing will compare favora y with that of the large cities. All work done on mand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 1. 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 21
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 12

Rates of Advertising.

One inch, (twelve lines or 1[illegible] equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	20.00	26.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. S. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott, O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron Streets.

Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.

Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3¾ o'clock.

Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to

JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,

THE BEST IN TOWN,

Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 13, '75—

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

J. B. KNITTLE. W. H. ABBOTT

Important to Farmers.

and everybody in want of

LIME, LUMBER, AND COAL.

We have erected kilns at or near the Paper Mill, on the N. & W. R. R. and are now prepared to sell very reasonable prices and of good quality. by the car promptly filled and shipped to any station on the above road.
line of LUMBER, of all kinds, dressed in the rough, Shingles, Lath and bill Timber to which we invite the attention of customers.
erved and filled for all kinds of FAMILY
attention to business we hope to merit a blic patronage.
KNITTLE & ABBOTT,
'76.- Catawissa, Pa.

Working Class.—We are now prepared to bore for classes with constant employment at home, that whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. Sept. 8, '76.-1im.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18,1875.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-A-T-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,'75

N. U. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar.6,'74

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
CMembers of the United States Law Association. ollections made in any part of America or Europe.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1,'75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, '75

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	200,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	76,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,958,000

March 26,'77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage.

W. J. POWELL.

Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876.
Office in Brower's Block. July 21

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY

contains the largest stock of

TEAS, GROCERIES

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,

Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

to be found in Columbia county.

A Complete Assortment

always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention.
tf.

Babcock & Wyeth's Ads

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Is taken Internally, and Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Lumbago. ☞Sold by Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere. Send for circular to.

HELFRENSTINE & BENTLEY,
Druggists, Washington, D.
Oct, 6, '76,-1y. S & W

PATENTS.

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.

May 4, '77-tf S & W

THE LUNGS

CONSUMPTION.

This distressing and dangerous complaint, and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by Dr. "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—a Premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by Catarrh or inflamation of the mucuous membrane of the air passages, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemmorrhage or spitting of blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes, a undue physical exertion, plethora, fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Its marvelous power not only over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed, (under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made

DR SWAYNE graduated at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and was engaged in an active practice for many years, thus guaranteeing that his preparations are prepared upon strictly scientific principles.

Reliable Evidence.

HOME TESTIMONY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills. I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat, my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your syrup and pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the violence of the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me and I am now able to pursue my daily labor. Any person doubting the truth of the above stat m will please ca l on or address me, at the factory.

EDWARD B. HAMSON,
Engineer of Works, Sweeney Tottery,
Ridge road, below Wallace, Phila.

Over 20 years have elapsed, and Mr. Hamson still remains a hearty man to this day—September 26th, 1876.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., writes: Your compound syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years and it always proves efficacious in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatical affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.

Price $1. Six bottles for $5. If not sold by your druggist, we will forward half dozen by express, freight paid on receipt of price.

☞Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

LIVER COMPLAINT

That dreaded disease, from which so many person suffer, is frequently the cause of

HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,

is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by

Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood the impurities from which they arise. For Costiveness there is nothing so effectual as Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

They are purely Vegetable, and act specially on the Liver as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.

Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price, Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1. Ask your Druggist for them.

Itching Piles

is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are sorely afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending into the vagina, proving distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

Swayne's Ointment,

HOME TESTIMONY.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of Swayne's Ointment; its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure Swayne's Ointment at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
Firm of Hosdel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 324 North Second street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment

is also a specific for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, blotches, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.

CATARRH,

SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

Catarrh is an affection of the mucus membrane of the nose, throat, chest, &c., accompanied with dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, weak eyes, watery and inflamed, hacking or coughing, to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, smell and taste are impaired, stopped up feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, and other symptoms are likely to appear very distressing, and no disease is more common, and none less understood by Physicians. Nine-tenths of the cases of offensive breath are occasioned by Catarrh,

"Swayne's Catarrh Remedy"

is a certain and permanent cure, and warranted in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Mailed to any address on the receipt of the price, one dollar, with full directions for use, also a full account of the ori in and nature of this distressing complaint. We repeat it: It is beyond all comparison the best remedy for Catarrh ever discovered. Remember! it can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330, North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, with a remittance, as we do not place it in the hands of dealers, the same as we do our other preparations. In writing for our "Catarrh Remedy" please state you saw this advertisement in the "Columbian" Bloomsburg.

Why Dye?

No matter how Gray or Harsh the

Hair may be, it can be restored to its original color and youthful appearance, by useing

London Hair Color Restorer.

London	A Remedy to Rein-	Hair Restorer
London	state the Human Hair	Hair Restorer
London	in all its youthful	Hair Restorer
London	color, lustre, softness	Hair Restorer
London	and beauty.	Hair Restorer

All persons who aspire to Beauty

of personal appearance, should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray or entirely fallen off. The London Hair Color Restorer restores natures losses, and imparts a healthy and natural color, thickens the hair, cures dandruff and all itchy, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color. Price 75 cents. Principal depot for the U. S., 330, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

June 25 '76-1y

Poetical.

TO A GORILLA IN A MENAGERIE.

BY F. W. CLARKE.

"O mighty ape!
Half beast, half man,
Thy uncouth shape,
Betrays a plan
The gulf of Being at a bound to span.
Thou art the link between ourselves and brutes
Lifting the lower to a higher plain;
Thy human face all cavilers refutes,
Who sneer at Darwin as a dreamer vain.
How earnest thou beneath this canvas tent?
Within this cage? behind these iron bars?
Thou, whose young days in tropic lands were spent,
With strange companions, under foreign stars?
Art thou not lonely? what is life to thee
Thus mewed in prison, innocent of crime,
Become a spectacle for crowds to see,
And reckless boys to jeer at all the time?
Hast thou no feelings such as we possess?
Art thou devoid of any sense of shame?
Rise up, O brother, and thy wrongs redress;
Rise in thy might, and be no longer tame!"

I paused in my apostrophe; the animal arose;
He seized the bars that penned him in; my blood in terror froze;
He shook the cage from side to side; the frightened people fled;
Then in a tone of savage wrath the horrid monster said:
"I'm hired by the wake to wear the dirty craythur's skkin;
I come from Tipperary, and me name is Micky Flynn."

—*Scribner for June.*

WHEN THE GORSE IS IN BLOSSOM.

BY GORDON CAMPBELL.

There came a lad from London town to the dear old West Countree,
And he saw such bonnie lasses as he ne'er before did see;
A lass he saw and loved her, and asked if she would wed:
"Till the gorse is out of blossom I'll be true to you," she said.

Then he called her fickle-hearted, and he mounted on his steed,
And back again to London town rode he in hottest speed;
And in his lover's anguish full many a word spake he
'Gainst the lass that he thought fickle and the dear old West Countree.

But one fine day he read about a saying in the West
That sent him to the West Countree with all a lover's zest;
These were the words of comfort his gladdened eyes did meet:
"When the gorse is out of blossom then kissing isn't sweet."

So back again he hurried to his lassie in the West,
And all his tale of love to her, his darling, he confessed;
And when he asked the lassie if she loved enough to wed,
"Till the gorse is out of blossom I'll be true to you," she said.

Miscellaneous.

JOSEPH'S BROTHER.

BY BRET HARTE.

They didn't call him Tom, or Jack, or Harry, but always spoke of him as "Joseph's Brother." And it was just as singular that they didn't say "Joe," instead of "Joseph" when speaking of or to the man.

The two had a wagon in the band, dragging itself towards the Black Hills, day by day and mile by mile. They messed by themselves, scarcely spoke except to each other, and their lives and their actions were a sort of mystery to the rest, who were a jolly set, drinking, carousing, fishing, playing cards, and wishing for a brush with the Indians. Some said that Joseph was a fugitive from justice, and that he wouldn't fraternize with them for fear of betraying himself when interrogated. Others thought he felt too proud to mix with such society, and between the two theories he had nearly all the men thinking of him before the wagon train was four day's travel from Cheyenne.

"He keeps his brother hidden away in the wagon as if a little sunshine would kill the boy," growled one of a dozen gold hunters sitting around their camp fire in the twilight.

"Perhaps he thinks our language isn't high toned enough—blast his eyes!" exclaimed another.

"Ain't we all bound to the same place—all sharing the same dangers—one as good as another?" demanded a broad-shouldered fellow from San Antonio.

"Yes, yes!" they shouted.

"Then don't it look low-down mean in this 'ere man Joseph to edge away from us as if we were pizen? If he's so mighty refined and high-toned, why didn't he come out here in a balloon?"

There was a laugh from the circle, and the Texan went on.

"I don't purtend to be an angel, but I know manners as well as the next. I believe that man Joseph is reg'lar starch, ready to wilt right down as soon as I p'int my finger at him, and I'm goin' over to his wagon to pull his nose."

"That's the game, Jack! Go in, old fellow! "Rah for the man from Texas!" yelled the gold hunters, as they sprang to their feet.

"Come right along and see the fun," continued the Texan, as he led the way toward Joseph's wagon.

The vehicle formed one in the circle, and at a small fire a few feet from the hind wheels sat Joseph and his brother, eating their frugal supper. As the crowd came near the boy sprang up and climbed into the covered wagon, and Joseph slowly rose up and looked at them anxiously and inquiringly.

"See here, Mister Joseph what's your other name?" began the Texan, as he halted before the lone man, "we have come to the conclusion that you and that booby brother of yours don't like our style! Are we kerect?"

"I have nothing against any of you," quietly replied Joseph. "The journey thus far has been very pleasant and agreeable to us."

"But you hang off—you don't speak to us!" persisted Jack.

"I am sorry if I have incurred any man's ill-will. I feel friendly towards you all."

"Oh, you do, eh?" sneered the Texan, feeling that he was losing ground. "Well, it's my opinion that you're a sneak."

Joseph's face turned white, and the men saw a dangerous gleam in his eyes. He seemed about to speak or make some movement when a soft voice from the wagon called out:

"Joseph, Joseph!"

A soft light came into the man's face. The Texan noticed it, and slapping Joseph's face, blurted out:

"If ye ain't a coward ye'll resent that, sure!"

A boyish figure sprang out of the wagon and stood beside the lone man. A small hand was laid on his shoulder, and a voice whispered in his ear:

"Bear the insult for my sake."

There was a full minute in which no one moved. Joseph's face looked ghastly white in the gloom, and they could see him tremble.

"He's a coward, just as I thought," said the Texan, as he moved away. The others followed him, some feeling ashamed and others surprised and gratified, and by and by the word had reached every wagon that Joseph and Joseph's brother were cowards.

Next morning when the wagon train was ready to move, the Captain passed near Joseph's wagon on purpose to say:

"If there is any cowards in this train, they needn't travel with us any further."

It was a cruel thrust. Joseph was harnessing his horses, and the brother was stowing away the cooking utensils. The strange man's face grew white again, and his hand went down for a revolver, but just then a voice called out:

"Don't mind it, Joseph; we'll go on alone."

The train moved off without them, some of the gold hunters taunting and joking and others fearful that the two would be butchered by the Indians before the day was over. When the white-topped wagons were so far away that they seemed no larger than his hand, Joseph moved along on the trail, his face stern and dark, and so busy with his thoughts that he did not hear the consoling words:

"Never mind, Joseph; we are trying to do right."

That night, when the wagon train of the gold hunters went into camp, they could not see the lone wagon, though many of the men, ashamed of their conduct, looked long and earnestly for it. They had seen Indians far off, and they knew that the red devils would pounce down upon a single team as soon as they sighted it.

Darkness came, midnight came, and the sentinels heard nothing but the stamping of the horses and the howls of the coyotes. At two o'clock the reports of rifles and the fierce yells of Indians floated up through the valley and the camp was aroused in a moment.

"The devils have jumped in on Joseph and his brother!" whispered one of the men as he stood on a knoll and bent his head to listen.

"Good 'nuff! Cowards have no business out here!" growled the Texan.

The first speaker wheeled, struck the ruffian a sledge-hammer blow in the face, and then, rushing for the horses, cried out:

"Come on! come on! a dozen of us can be spared for the rescue!"

Sixteen men swept down the valley like the wind. The firing and yelling continued, proving that the man who had been called a coward was making a heroic fight. In ten minutes they came upon the lone camp, made light as day by the burning wagon. Fifty feet from the bonfire, and hemmed in by a circle of dancing, leaping, howling savages, was Joseph's brother, standing over Joseph's dead body. The gold hunters heard the pop! pop! pop! of the boy's revolver as they burst into view, and the next moment they were charging down upon the demons, using rifle and revolver with terrible effect. In two minutes not a live Indian was in sight. Joseph's brother stood over the body, and empty revolver in his hand. The men cheered wildly as they looked around, but the boy looked up into their faces without signs of exultation, surprise, or gladness.

There were three dead Indians beside the wagon, killed where the fight commenced, and the corpses in front of Joseph's brother numbered more than the victims of the sixteen men.

"Is Joseph badly hurt?" asked one of the men, as he halted his horse beside the boy.

"He is dead!" whispered the whitefaced defender.

"He is! May I be forgiven for the part I took last night?"

"You called him a coward!" cried Joseph's brother, "and you are to blame for this! Was he a coward? Look there! and there! and there! We drove them back from the wagon—drove them clear out here! Joseph is dead. You are his murderers!

Every man was near enough to hear his voice and note his action as he picked up the rifle of an Indian and sent a bullet through his own head. With exclamations of grief and alarm trembling on their lips, the men sprang from their saddles. The boy was dead—dead as Joseph—and both corpses were bleeding from a dozen wounds.

"We'll carry 'em up to the train, and have a burial in the morning," said one of the men, and the bodies were taken up behind two of the horsemen. They did have a burial, and men looked into the grave with tears in their eyes, for they had discovered that Joseph's brother was a woman, yes, a woman, with whitest throat and softest hands. It might have been Joseph's wife, or sister, or sweetheart. No one could tell that; but they could tell how they had wronged him, and they said, as they stood around the grave:

We hope the Lord won't lay it up agin us!"—*N. Y. Sun*

A gentleman has just died in Paris who owed most of his celebrity to the quaint manner in which he managed to disembarrass himself of his creditors. No sooner did a dun present himself than he was ushered into a room hung round with a variety of mirrors, some convex, others concave, &c. In one the unfortunate creditor beheld himself with a head as flat as a flounder, in another his features were nearly as sharp as a knife, in a third he had several heads, and in a fourth he was upside down. Here he had the broad grin of a clown, there the long-drawn visage of an undertaker. On one side of the room he saw himself all head and no body; on the other side it seemed as if a dwarf had put on the boots of a giant. No applicant, however pressing, was known to resist this chamber of horrors for more than a quarter of an hour.

Fire companies in Constantinople often fight as in Christian countries. The sultans themselves used to run to fires, but now are more dignified. The cry of fire is "Yankin war!" and instead of ringing alarm bells, several Krupp guns are discharged. The location of the fire is indicated by flags or lights. The firemen are called "tulumbadgis."

Down the Florida Coast.

If you will look at the map of Florida, away down the eastern coast of the finger-like peninsula, you may see a spot marked "Jupiter" or "Jupiter Inlet." Some maps make it "Juniper." This is wrong. Its namesake was old Jupiter, the slave of an army officer, who was stationed at this point during the first Seminole war. Jupiter is between latitude 26° and 27°. Although only 120 miles north of Key West, it bulges to the east nearly a degree of longitude beyond Cape Canaveral. It is probably the most inaccessible and barren nook on the whole Floridian coast, and can be reached only in light-draught boats, sailing the whole length of the Indian river. Sharp coral reefs fringe its shore, and high hillocks of white sand sprinkled with thick clumps of scrub and cactus, rear their heads above the inlet. The lively sand-crab catches fireflies on the beach, and huge turtles deposit their eggs in the sand. This attracts scores of bears from the swamps and hammocks bordering the everglades; for to them the turtle and its eggs are a toothsome delicacy. Spotted tiger-cats play among the sand-hills by moonlight, and the fierce puma prowls along the shore in quest of king crabs or more substantial diet. The largest puma ever seen in the State was shot in this region by the keeper of the light house. It was as formidable as a royal Bengal tiger, and measured over thirteen feet from snout to tip.

The shallow salt water swarms with fish. Schools of mullet and pompino flash in the sunlight, and cavallo, bonefish, bluefish, red bass, drum, snappers and groupers are here in myriads. Jewfish have been caught weighing over 500 pounds. Sawfish the size of young whales surge through the narrow channels, and ravenous sharks from 12 to 20 feet in length keep a rigid blockade outside As the tide rises they come within the inlet in search of prey. The bass and other fish that have been feeding upon the mullet become in turn the victims of the shark. The smaller fish dart to and fro, making the water boil in their efforts to escape. Millions are slowly but surely driven into a small bay by the sharks, who whip the waves into foam in their hungry fury. Penned at last, the doomed fish leap into the air with terror, and shoals of them run ashore. The sharks charge with a rush. Their jaws snap like pistol shots, and mutilated fish are scattered over the water. Schools of porpoises join in the slaughter, and occasionally an old alligator shoves off from the shore, sinks himself like a submarine battery, and steals a bounteous meal.

Nor is an alligator the only free-feeder. The air is filled with thousands of lilac-feathered terns and gulls. Full well do they understand the situation. The rush of their wings is like a breeze in the forest of pines, and their screams are deafening. By platoons they dash into the agitated water, and soar off above the roaring surf, each with a fish in its bill. The very air sparkles with fish, for the gulls toss their victims up until they catch them by the head. Then they are easily bolted. High above the terns float flocks of grey pelicans, larger than geese, and grave and formal as judges. The wind whistles beneath their great wings, but they make no audible expression of satisfaction. Dropping into the waves with a great splash, after a few lubberly manœuvres they fill their pouches, and sail away as though the whole affair was arranged for their own exclusive benefit. A party of stalwart herons pace the strand in their Austrian uniforms and pick up the tiny silver fish slopping ashore during the general commotion. And last and least, our little Northern kingfisher, clad in a sky-blue suit, springs his little rattle and hangs on the outskirts of the battle, picking up the choicest tid-bits. Such is an every day scene at Jupiter during the summer and fall.

The inlet is very shallow. Its bed is detached coral rocks, covered with sea-green moss. This moss hides that peculiar shell known as "bleeding teeth." At low tide the water rushes over these rocks, forming rapids like those on some Canadian streams. Banks of sand appear at the foot of the rapids, and are washed by the breakers of the Atlantic. The tide sets in with wonderful force. The current is very strong, and the banks and flats inside are quickly flooded. Immense eddies are formed, and, strange as it may seem, these eddies offer some of the finest fly-fishing in the world. The bone or lady fish, bluefish, snapper, and cavallo take a fly with the voracity of a brook trout. Gamey as is the bluefish the ladyfish is his superior. The latter is very long and slender, covered with small silvery scales. It has a broad head, a large and expressive eye, fine sharp teeth, and a mouth like that of a trout. It reaches ten pounds in weight. The ladyfish snaps the fly in the air and darts away. When struck it is a marvel of nerve and elasticity. Swerving in a circle, it repeatedly leaps from the water and dashes away. After a hard fight it either jumps ashore or gives up gracefully, and is easily netted. The cavallo, a strong, active fish, is frequently taken at fifteen pounds weight. It lacks the dash of the ladyfish, but is much harder to kill.

While fishing these eddies a salmon rod and reel is preferable. The common trout-rod is altogether too light. Only two New Yorkers, it is believed, have cast a fly at Jupiter, namely, a brother of ex-Alderman Monheimer, and the Hon. Thomas Jenkins Falls of the Sturdevant House.

A lighthouse is the only sign of civilization at Jupiter. It towers 160 feet from a sand hill on the main land, and is a plain brick shaft crowned with a revolving light. Heavy eastern gales, combined with the gulf stream, sometimes shut the inlet. About fifteen years ago a storm closed the gap. Billions of salt water fish were dammed in. Then a long rainy season followed. The Jupiter, North, Allekohatchie, and Lake Worth rivers, which empty into the Indian river within a mile of the inlet, poured out volumes of fresh water, but the ocean had done its work well, and the dam remained intact. The fresh water passed through Hope Sound and forced its way to the sea through Indian river inlet, fifty miles north of Jupiter.

The salt water at Jupiter became fresh. All the oysters died. Trillions of fiddlers and hermit crabs gave up the ghost. The mangrove trees turned a sickly yellow, and the thousands of insects that draw their

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 1, 1877.

DISAFFECTION.

There is trouble ahead for Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes. We print elsewhere a letter from Senator Morton, written in the crisp, forcible style of that eminent partisan, which is remarkable for the contradictions it contains. Mr. Morton is decidedly disgruntled by matters political and gives his opinion concerning Southern affairs with exceeding frankness. He professes to believe that the Republicans are entitled to the Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina, and that they were forced to yield to "an armed minority." Holding these views, he supports the claims of Kellogg as United States Senator and will doubtless work for his admission. But he believes in the patriotism and high integrity of Mr. Hayes nevertheless, and implies that he will not oppose him. Whether he thinks that advocating the admission of Kellogg, who stands on the same platform as Packard, is supporting Hayes, he does not make clear. To the minds of most men it hardly looks that way.

Mr. Morton endeavors to justify Hayes for not supporting Chamberlain and Packard on the ground that his efforts to keep them in power must have failed and that, therefore, he made a virtue of necessity. The New York *Times* bitterly assails this reasoning and asks, if this is true, what credit can be accorded to the conciliation policy of Mr. Hayes.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, is on the war path and the chances are strong that at the extra session of Congress in October, there will be warm work for the White House dignitary.

Mr. Morton does not look with kindly eyes on the movements of his opponent for the leadership of the Senate and supports Mr. Hayes, or rather straddles the fence, and may give Mr. Blaine something to do to take care of himself and his own somewhat damaged reputation. Both Blaine and Morton look forward to the Presidency and though both wave the bloody shirt, Morton hauls down the ensanguined banner occasionally, and hoists the Hayes flag when he thinks it will pay. He has played his cards well and by securing his man Tyner in the possession of the Post Office Department has retained thousands of supporters through the Northern States.

Morton's letter will repay perusal, as it is ingeniously framed to suit both the friends and enemies of the Administration. It is reported that his adherents in office in Washington are in a quiver of anxiety, deeming it a direct assault on Mr. Hayes, while that gentleman is pleased with it and thinks it means a hearty support. It is very likely that Morton thought of these different effects when he wrote it. He is far from being a fool.

CRIMES.

There has been of late a decided increase in three kinds of crime, embezzlement, suicide and murder. It is impossible to take up a paper without finding two or three cases of one or more of these offences. The embezzlers belong as a general thing to the respectable class and include bank officers, book keepers and trustees. Speculation in the endeavor to acquire sudden wealth is the main cause, with a desire for expensive establishments, fine dress and jewelry as collateral aids. The suicides and murderers are of all classes, poor and rich. Business and family troubles are and always have been the reasons assigned for self destruction and the hard times of the present day have driven many of these weak men from the annoyances of this world to the unknown punishments of the next. There have been many murders recently of so cold-blooded and unprovoked a nature as to fairly startle the community. Men have killed utter strangers for no assignable reason and, apparently, with no object in view save the gratification of a desire for blood. Rum has furnished many of these wretches with the animus for taking life and there have been wife murders not a few.

The humanitarian may well pause aghast at the list of horrors chronicled in print. If, as is alleged, there is a cycle of crime, to be followed by a season of comparative freedom from excess, it is to be hoped that the present one has nearly run its course.

Liquor and extravagance may be safely asserted to be the principal causes of most of the outrages that are perpetrated against the peace of society. A determined and apparently successful crusade against the use of intoxicants is now going on, but who has or can do anything to stay the accursed greed of gold which has dragged to destruction many fair reputations and blasted hundreds of lives.

A CRISIS IN FRANCE.

On Wednesday, May 16th, the entire French Cabinet resigned owing to the disagreement of President MacMahon and M. Jules Simon, the head of the Cabinet, relative to the repeal of the press law of 1875. A new Ministry was formed with the Duke DeBroglie as chief, and the other members having strong Monarchical tendencies. This was done, too, in the face of a resolution of the Chamber of Deputies, declaring that the Chamber will only place confidence in a Cabinet free to and resolved to govern in accordance with Republican principles, which alone can secure order and prosperity, which was adopted by the decisive vote of 355 to 154.

This act of MacMahon is looked on with distrust by other nations and a very significant fact, in relation to this, is the prompt recall of Bismarck by the Emperor William. It is not at all probable that France contemplates a war with Germany or any other power at present, but there may be hidden designs looking towards a reestablishment of the Empire.

The new French Ministry are busy displacing Republican officials and it is said that the Bonapartists are getting the lion's share of appointments. It is understood that the additional changes in the administrative staff will number 270. The Legitimists declare that Marshal MacMahon's government is influenced by party motives.

An Important Decision.

Judge Pillsbury, of Pontiac, Illinois, has decided that the directors of a public school have a right to dictate what books shall be studied and used, and can, therefore, order the Bible to be read as a text-book in connection with other studies. This decision was rendered in a suit brought by a Roman Catholic, who had instructed his son to pay no attention when the Bible was read in the school, but to go on studying his lessons. The lad was expelled, and the action of the school mistress was justified both by the trustees and the court.

SIMON.

We have never entertained a high opinion of Simon Cameron, either as a man or a statesman, and, outside of the party which he has ruled and led these many years, there has not existed a strong belief in his political purity. He has written a letter to the editor of the Concord, N. H., *Monitor* in reply to a communication from that gentleman, which reveals so lofty, high-toned and altogether praiseworthy a conception of political duty that we present it to our readers. It is presumed that in his allusion to "that new school of politicians," the venerable Simon refers to "them d——d literary fellers," for whom he has so forcibly expressed his contempt. Taking it altogether, the letter is quite a readable one, and as an exposition of faith in the reputation of his party, is really remarkable.

HARRISBURG, May 21, 1877.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter asking me whether any arrangement was made with my knowledge, whereby the Republicans agreed to make certain concessions to the Democrats during the sittings of the commission, on condition that the Democrats should refrain from breaking up the count for President. In reply I have the honor to inform you that no such scheme nor anything like it, in any conceivable way, was ever done with my knowledge. I further assure you that if any such baseness had come to my knowledge it would have thereby insured complete and utter failure. It is not my custom as a victor to enter into compromises with those whom I have fairly defeated; nor do I permit any coward to do so if I can prevent it. I have seen the statement printed that such an arrangement was made. I cannot believe it. And my disbelief grows out of a constitutional incapacity to realize a baseness low enough to either suggest, or carry to completion, a bargain so disgraceful as the one to which you refer. If any such bargain was ever made, it must have been negotiated by that new school of politicians who indulge in modish sentimentalism and cowardice, calling them statesmanship, and go about sneering at obsolete courage and political conviction, calling them "radicalism." This is intended for your waste-basket or your columns, as you may elect. It is primarily intended to answer your polite note. Very truly yours,

SIMON CAMERON.

The War in Europe.

Two of the Turkish monitors on the Danube have been destroyed by the Russians. A fortnight ago one of them, which is reported to have been one of the largest on the river, was blown up by a shell from a Russian mortar on the bank, which chanced to go down the funnel into the engine room and powder magazine, and all the crew but one man were killed. On Friday last another Turkish monitor, reported to have been of the largest size, was blown up by the explosion under her side of two torpedoes which were placed there by the Russian gunboat officers. Both these explosions took place near Ibrail. The fleet of Turkish monitors and gunboats in the Danube are locked up and unable to get out. They cannot pass the Russian land batteries and torpedoes at Ibrail and Galatz, and the Russians are anxious to destroy or seize them, so as to prevent their interfering with the army's passage of the Danube.

No important military movements have taken place on the Danube. Greece is assuming a more hostile attitude towards Turkey and demands guarantees for the protection of certain points. In Servia the war feeling runs high and will doubtless force Prince Milan into active measures.

In Asia Minor there are contradictory reports which are so conflicting as to destroy all faith in rumored movements. It seems probable that the town of Erzeroum will fall into the hands of the Russians as they are marching in two converging lines towards the place. It is without fortifications and the force in it is small.

One reason why the reports are so meagre and unsatisfactory is that both the Turkish and Russian commanders are unwilling to allow newspaper correspondents to accompany the armies, and as a consequence most of the dispatches have to be written at some distance from the field of action and from the reports of interested parties.

A weekly newspaper says it understands that Sir Arnold Kimball, British military attache, in his reports last received, gives a most deplorable account of the Turkish armies in Asia, which he represents as lacking in everything an army should have, except courage and patience. Sir Arnold appears to anticipate that, as things were and still are, the Russian armies will not find any serious military resistance in Asia, and that the only real difficulties they will have to encounter are those of the country and the climate.

A Significant Fact.

This is the twenty-third Presidential term since the Government was organized, and it is a significant fact that until now it never has been assumed, by any Administration, that the army could be kept on foot, transported, or supplied in the absence of specific annual appropriations. When, during President Pierce's administration, Congress failed to make an appropriation for the army, he issued his proclamation for a session without the delay of a single day. The authority for public expenditures ought to be clear and specific, and a public officer is never safe when he cannot furnish such authority for his acts.

The financial editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* in reply to a question concerning the working of the new Stay Law, says:

"It is quite impossible to say what the recent Stay Law doe ors does not, in the absence of judicial decision by the Supreme Court of the State. It is all obscure; some portions of it seem to be unconstitutional; there are conflicting decisions already by the county courts; and no authority but the Supreme Court in banc can decide."

It is to be hoped that such a decision may be made speedily. If the Law is unconstitutional the fact may as well be known at once and confusion and trouble averted.

"Time at length makes all things even." Attorney General Devens has appointed Thomas Simms a messenger in his department. During the administration of President Fillmore, Simms, at that time a slave, escaped from his master in Georgia and fled to Boston. Mr. Devens was U. S. Marshal in that city and in obedience to the requirements of the law, arrested Simms, who was subsequently returned to his master. For thus carrying out the duty which the law imposed upon him Mr. Devens was lately assailed in the most outrageously abusive manner by Wendell Phillips. Now Simms is an employee under Mr. Devens.

Hayes, at the New York Chamber of Commerce banquet, said—"Notwithstanding the unfortunate array of figures which has been disentombed, we may look for better times." What figures did he refer to, the 206 electoral votes that Samuel J. Tilden elected but never received, or Joe Bradley's mysterious 8 to 7? Both of these will prove very "unfortunate" before the close of the present administration.—*Pottsville Standard.*

It is a fact that never in the history of the Government have the offices been made such matters of bargain and sale as they are made under Hayes, and never before has the principle been boldly and unblushingly announced that they are the stock in trade of an Administration.

The Army to be Made an Element in Politics.

"The United States cannot exist without the maintenance of an army," said Gen. Sherman at the Chamber of Commerce dinner.

This astonishing utterance has a double significance. It is the opinion of a West Point graduate and army officer. It is the opinion of a prominent official, who holds political relations with the present Administration personally, and through a brother who is a Cabinet officer and Hayes's confidential adviser. For the first time in American history has a responsible public man, on a public occasion, in the presence of the Chief Executive and Secretaries of Departments, proclaimed a principle which, in effect, marches the army into Federal politics and camps it there permanently as a part of the government of the United States.

Gen. Sherman did not limit the monstrous statement to the contingency of a foreign invasion, a sectional rebellion, or a partisan effort to overthrow an existing Administration. He well knew that with the abolition of slavery, the enfranchisement of the negroes, and the destruction of the old slave power, not an element of dissnion and civil war was left anywhere. He knew that there was not the shadow of a prospect of military invasion from Mexico, Canada, Spain, France, or England. He well knew that the party cheated out of the last election through fraud would not resort to arms to assert its title to administer the Government, but would seek justice through the forms of law and take vindication from time and the ballot boxes.

Regarded, therefore, in the light of the Constitution of the United States, and the forms and habits of our political life, Gen. Sherman's declaration that the Union cannot exist without an army to hold it together, is revolutionary and wholly without excuse, save in so far as it foreshadows a new political departure fitly supplementing a fraud which put into the Presidency a candidate not elected by the people, but unquestionably beaten at the polls.

The most charitable construction that can be put on Gen. Sherman's utterance is that it is an old soldier's convulsive scream for the perpetuity of the army. But Gen. Sherman believes what he says. He spoke with forethought and preparation; for he had been assigned to reply to the regular toast, "The Army." He is the head and representative of the army. His utterance, therefore, may fairly be accepted as the sentiment of the military order; and it furnishes an argument for the abolition of the army, instead of its reduction to ten thousand men merely.

The Sherman doctrine is utterly offensive and intolerable. It upsets and defies the constitutional and popular conception of an American army. The use of this is to overawe, control and punish the hostile Indians of the Plains, and give protection to the exposed border settlements. That is all. There is no other logical excuse for its existence in a time of peace. But Gen. Sherman unrebuked by the Fraudulent President, his Cabinet ministers, and the Chamber of Commerce, deliberately turned the army into a political force, made it a part of the civil government of the country, set it up as a machine to enforce compliant civil life, and maintain subservience to the party in possession of power. His doctrine that the army is a necessary element of our politics, would, if accepted, overthrow democratic government in America. It would be the end of State sovereignty. It would be the end of popular sovereignty. It insolently tramples on the conservative force and virtue of our Constitution, our laws, the morality and good sense of the people, their common and mutual interests, their habit of democratic public action, and their patriotism. These are the ligatures that tie the United States together. Cannon are not the foundation of our Union, nor are bayonets and ball cartridges its saviors.

To narrow and shorten the shadow flung over the political future of our country at the Chamber of Commerce dinner, the incoming Congress should without delay reduce the army to 10,000 men.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The *Herald* publishes what purports to be an interview with Mr. Chamberlain, late Governor of South Carolina. If the *Herald* account is correct—and we have no reason to suppose it is not—the fact is made very plain, by Chamberlain's own statements, that the State of South Carolina has abundant reason to congratulate itself on his deposition and the accession of the Democratic party to power. Indeed, from his testimony, a good administration of the State Government by the Republicans would seem to have been a practical impossibility. "I regard the ignorance and inexperience of the masses of the Republican party in South Carolina," says Mr. Chamberlain, "as one of the inherent and great difficulties in the political problem. *I was under the political necessity of making political appointments to offices, from a party which*, as a rule, *was not able to furnish competent officers* to represent the government." The deficiency of the black people is stated by Mr. Chamberlain, tersely and comprehensively, in a single sentence: "*They only want brains.*" They may be men and brethren; but if such is the testimony of their most intimate associates and friends, it must be confessed that there is a sorry prospect for the political equality of Sambo.

The *National Republican*, of Washington comments in a double leaded editorial on Senator Morton's letter, in a most bitter vein. The following is an extract:

"Among the things both painful and amusing to witness is to see a prominent politician cast o. a shoal in the straits of public opinion, not knowing whither to direct his craft, and then to note his terror, trepidation and tergiversations. Just such an exhibition we have been treated to in the grand and lofty tumbling of Senator Morton in the political arena last week. Big with Presidential aspirations, and fearing either to speak or keep silent, lest utterance or silence shall destroy his prospects, after months of anxiety the world knows not of, he breaks forth, as has always been done in such cases from time immemorial, in strains to please ears prone to every sense. He comes dashing into the ring attempting to ride two horses, each cavorting in different directions, flying the pale flag of peace and the ensanguined shirt, and playing the harp of a thousand strings. Determined to be on every side, and to be champion of every view, he declares himself to be in full sympathy with the President in the end sought to be obtained by his policy, while he solemnly protests in every word he speaks that the means adopted to secure the end were wicked in their indifference to the wants and welfare of the Republican party and the majority of the people of the States surrendered to the Democratic party."

It looks a little as if there might be some interesting news from the Rio Grande before long. Within a few weeks large quantities of arms and ammunition have been shipped to San Antonio and Matamoras and many experienced military men have taken their departure for the same places. It is rumored that these movements are made in the interests of Lerdo de Tejada, the deposed President of Mexico and that they will result in the overthrow of Diaz and the re-establishment of Lerdo. If the Mexican thieves and cutthroats who for years have ravaged the Texan borders can be exterminated the citizens of Texas will rejoice.

A New Party Movement.

Upon what appears to be the most reliable information it may be stated that a well organized movement is now on foot looking to the formation of a new party, to be composed of the conservative and moderate men of both the Democratic and Republican parties, under the name of the National Union party, and that at an early day a conference will be held in the city of New York as a preliminary step. It is also said that quite a number of prominent and influential citizens are identified with the movement consisting of the warmest supporters of the present Administration, as well as many of those who have heretofore been identified with the opposition.

The statement must not be confounded with the canard published a few days ago, purporting to give an account of a meeting which was alleged to have been held denouncing President Hayes, and giving sympathy and support to Senator Blaine. This movement is not, comparatively speaking, a recent one, prominent persons having for several weeks past been agitating the matter secretly, and, while many were admitted into the confidence of the enterprise, none dared disclose a word concerning it. Without mentioning names, it may be significant to recall the fact that during the past six weeks some of the most prominent men from the East, West, and South have visited Washington, presenting every diversity of public opinion. They did not all come in a body, but separately, and, without any flurry or excitement, quietly saw the President and members of his Cabinet. Of course, the President cannot be said to be in any way a party to the enterprise. His acts speak for themselves, and his promises are few. Whatever steps, therefore, are taken in the premises will be entirely without direction from him, being based solely upon his announced policy and the good of the whole people. Subsequent to the preliminary meeting to be held in New York, it is proposed to hold other meetings in Southern and Western cities, and the Old Line Whigs of the South are to be specially invited to join the movement.—*National Republican*

The "Heathen Chinee" Style.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has issued its annual manifesto against the use of fireworks and fire-crackers in the celebration of the National anniversary, and submits an ordinance, which it recommends for adoption by all cities and towns in the United States. This proposes to prohibit altogether the use of combustible fireworks or explosive preparations, the selling of such fireworks, except in original packages as imported, and the manufacture of combustible fireworks within city or town limits. The statistical officers of the Board have collected a vast amount of information showing the great destruction of property resulting from our "heathen Chinee" style of celebrating the Fourth of July, and, in their report of last year, say, that every dollar's worth of fire-crackers imported into this country has occasioned a direct loss, by fire, of more than one hundred dollars. It is scarcely necessary to array statistics on the subject; it is an indisputable fact that fireworks are dangerous and destructive, and that almost incalculable suffering is entailed upon the sick and dying by our noisy method of celebrating the National holiday. But it is equally true that our people, old as well as young, have become so infatuated with the abominable custom as to make it most difficult, if not impracticable, to enforce at once a law prohibiting the use of fire-crackers and fireworks. Both facts should be recognized, and legislation should proceed in view of both. Fireworks displays might be provided in a place or places where they would not be likely to set fire to property, nor to injure the public, nor disturb the sick. And if safe *public* displays were thus substituted for dangerous private displays, the law prohibiting the latter would find more favor, and thus in time, as customs change, it might be rigidly enforced. A complete eradication of a deeply rooted custom cannot be made in a year by an unwelcome prohibitory law; but a restrictive law with a degree of safe indulgence may win its way in the public regard in the course of a few years that might displace the absurd and dangerous part of the custom altogether.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Chandler Leaves Washington.

The N. Y. *World* publishes the following from Washington:

"Ex-Senator and ex-Secretary and ex-Chairman Zach Chandler turned his face yesterday towards 'his home in the bright setting of the sun.' No man with sadder face or heavier heart has shaken the dust from off his shoes and commenced a more weary pilgrimage from Washington these 20 years. For the first time in fifteen years he has closed his house here, one of the largest in the city, and shipped his furniture to Detroit. Neither will ever return. The great chairman of the committee on the misconduct of the war goes back out of pocket with the Republican committee and out of mind with the administration. Since that awful day in the kalends of March, when he heard that Schurz had succeeded him in the Cabinet, he has not been himself, though known to have remarked 'that he had lived to see the greatest travestie in the history of American politics.' For weeks past his favorite reading has been Philips' lecture on the 'Slave-hound Cabinet,' with its graceful reference to the reward of the 'Swiss Soldier,' which improved his mental health not a little; but his taking off at the close of a public life in Washington of 29 years has been that of one unwept and unhonored, if not unsung."

A Correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states that a venerable southerner recently called on Mr. Tilden and told him that the whole country would have sustained his claim and made him President had he taken a firm attitude early after the election and insisted upon his rights. In reply Mr. Tilden said that he had thought carefully and most conscientiously over the subject in all its possible phases; that he had become convinced that should he adopt the course suggested it would be resisted by the radical party to the extent of drenching the land in blood; that he shrunk from the responsibility of precipitating another terrible civil war upon his countrymen, and consented to the compromise which averted so dread a disaster. He felt as keenly as any one the impropriety of the means by which the present result had been brought about, but for all that he did not regret his own action. As it was, the people of the United States understood it; the Democratic party to-day occupied such a proud altitude before the country as it never occupied before, and no mortal power could resist its triumphal march to success in 1880.

On the 24th of May an order was issued from the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad reducing the salary of every person in the employ of the road ten per cent on the present rates. This order took effect June 1st, and affects all roads owned or controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The P. & E., Northern Central and New Jersey lines are of course included. The Lehigh Valley road has reduced the wages of engineers ten per cent.

Senator Morton on the Situation.

KELLOGG'S RIGHT TO A SEAT IN THE SENATE NOT IMPAIRED—APOLOGIZING FOR HAYES.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—Senator Morton, to-day, publishes a long letter, of which the most salient features are given in the following summary:

"At the meeting of the Senate on the 5th of March last, William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana presented himself for membership upon credentials that some weeks before had been read before the Senate and laid upon the table.

"In argument, it was shown by the journals of the Legislature that each House of the Legislature which elected Kellogg had a quorum of members certified as such by the Returning Board. A quorum of persons in each House thus certified as elected met on the day fixed by law and organized each House of the Legislature. Afterward, on the day fixed by act of Congress for the election of a United States Senator, a majority of the whole number of members returned elected met in joint convention and elected William Pitt Kellogg to the Senate for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1877.

"The Committee on Privileges and Elections met, and the Republican members united in a report that prima facie S. B. Packard was the lawful Governor of Louisiana, the Legislature was the lawful Legislature, and that William P. Kellogg had been elected in conformity to the act of Congress, and was entitled to be sworn in and take his seat. No subsequent breaking up of that Legislature, combination or arrangement can affect his title or destroy the legality of what took place at that time. Though the very members who proclaimed the election of Packard and made that of Kellogg should subsequently declare that of Nicholls, and take part in the election of Spofford, it is too clear for argument they could not take away the rights which had vested, or make that unlawful which had been before lawful. Unless Kellogg voluntarily withdraws, the Senate will have to decide the question of his election as it stood at the time of adjournment.

"The Republican Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina have yielded to force. They have gone down before an armed minority, whose threats of future violence were guaranteed by a long train of bloody deeds in the past. I regret that the real character of the transaction should be obscured in the least by pretended investigations or negotiations. Stripped of all disguises and pretences, the simple fact is that Packard and Chamberlain were not able to maintain themselves in authority, and the Government of the United States, in the exercise of its discretion, refused them its support. Assurances were given that the rights of all classes should be protected and the Government administered for equal benefit to all. General promises of this kind amount to little.

"President Hayes was urged to give up Louisiana and South Carolina at once, and was told that it was only a question of time; that at the next election they would go as Mississippi, Alabama, and other States had, and it would be better to give them up at once. However repulsive this argument, it was unfortunately too true. The same crimes and violence which had wrenched Mississippi and Alabama from the Republican party, and had so nearly captured Louisiana and South Carolina, would certainly succeed next time. President Hayes but accepted the situation as it was bequeathed him on the 4th of March.

"A Democratic House of Representatives recently withheld appropriations for the support of the army on condition that it should not be used in the Southern States. It was clearly unconstitutional to put such a condition to the bill, but it did so, and was likely to do it again at the extra session thus made necessary.

"There are and have been for years many Republicans in the North who have deprecated the use of the army to support Republican State Governments in the South. The Republican majority in the Senate upon the Southern question is but nominal, if it existed at all. Five Republican Senators voted at the late executive session against seating Kellogg, and to refer his credentials to a committee thus refusing to recognize the Packard Government; and a number of Republican Senators, sufficient when added to the Democratic members to constitute a majority, have steadily refused to recognize the Republican State Government in Louisiana since 1873 by voting against seating a Senator chosen by it. The Democratic House has power to destroy the army entirely, and from my knowledge of the Senate I am sure the Republican majority of that body could hardly be relied on to support him in such a course.

"I do not believe that President Hayes intends to destroy the Republican party and attempt the erection of a new one upon its ruins. I believe in his patriotism and high integrity, in his undivided purpose to make the administration a beneficence to the country. The language of his inaugural was strong and beautiful, and the declaration of his devotion to the great doctrines of human rights which constitute the foundation of the Republican party left nothing to be added or desired. Mr. Hayes was elected as a Republican, and I believe he will be a Republican President, not in a mere partisan way, but in the sense of devotion to Republican principles and the maintenance of the Republican organization by placing the political power in the hands of worthy and qualified Republicans.

"As the Democracy have acquired a solid South by force, the Republicans should acquire a solid North by their vigilance and the eternal justice of their cause.

O. P. MORTON."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a special from Nebraska giving an account of a fight between the Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull and the troops, probably those of Captain Ball of the Second Cavalry. The battle lasted all day and resulted in the defeat of the troops who lost twenty-five killed. These were scalped and mutilated by the savages. The scene of the conflict was on the Rosebud a tributary of the Yellowstone. The troops at last captured the village which they burned together with its contents. The Indians claim to have lost only four men but this, considering the duration of the fight, hardly seems credible. If there is any truth in the report at all, and it is said to have been confirmed by others than the first who brought the news, the soldiers were the greater losers.

It isn't considered expedient to retain army officers at the White House, so the dispatches inform us, and Colonel H. C. Corbin, who was detailed as one of the President's Secretaries, is to be ruthlessly removed and "assigned to important duty in the War Department,"—next door. Corbin is entitled to our sympathies and civil service reform is again triumphant, Reform is not very strong on its legs yet, but it may be and then perhaps Corbin may be moved as far as his regiment.

Important to Surveyors.

An Act to provide for the establishment of true meridian lines, and of standard measures for surveyors' chains; and to regulate the practice of surveying in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, It is known that on account of the variation of the magnetic needle from the true pole of the earth, much difficulty and inconvenience exist in ascertaining and tracing the lines of old surveys:

And whereas, It is also known that surveyor's chains, by being worn, are lengthened beyond the true measure, so that but few surveyors of a county have chains of equal length, nor have they equal or standard measures to make their chains of length, and thus rendering uncertain the true boundaries of many tracts of land where the former land marks have been obliterated or removed; and inasmuch as it is believed that by establishing true meridian lines, and having standard measures for two or four pole chains in every county of this Commonwealth, and having a proper regard to them in making future surveys, much of such difficulty may be avoided; therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the county commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized and directed within two years from and after the passage of this act, to cause to be marked and established, on some inalienable property belonging to the county, or on such property as the commissioners of the county may hereafter acquire for that purpose, at or near the seat of justice of the several counties, a true meridian line, and a fixed standard measure of a two or four pole chain, agreeing with and made after the fashion of the standard yard now in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and the cost whereof to be paid out of the respective county treasuries.

SEC. 2. When the said true meridian lines, and the measures of the said standard two or four pole chain shall have been so marked and established as aforesaid, the said county commissioners shall give public notice thereof, in one or more newspapers of their respective counties, or otherwise, for at least three successive weeks; and it shall be the duty of every land surveyor in this commonwealth, after such notice has been given as aforesaid, in the month of April in each year, to adjust and verify his compass by one of the said meridian lines, and to ascertain the variation of its needle from the true meridian, and his chain by one of the said measures of the said standard two or four pole chain; and the said surveyors shall thereafter, in all their returns of surveys, or writings concerning surveys of land and lines run by the compass, note the bearings or courses of such surveys and lines, so as to show the true and not the magnetic bearing, together with the date of such survey or tracing of lines.

SEC. 3. Any surveyor, after notice given as required by the provisions of this act, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of this act, by making any survey with an unadjusted compass or chain, he shall, for every such neglect or refusal, pay the sum of ten dollars, on complaint made by any person interested in such survey, before the justice of the peace nearest to the tract or lot of land so surveyed, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now recoverable; the one-half thereof to the person making the complaint, and the other half to the treasurer of the school district in which such survey is made, for the use of said district.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of the several counties aforesaid to procure a book to be kept in their office; and every surveyor, on having adjusted his chain and compass as aforesaid, shall enter therein the variation of his compass from the true meridian, whether east or west, and the day on which he adjusted his chain and compass, and shall subscribe his name thereto, for future reference.

J. S. M'CALMONT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
V. BEST,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

The great speculation in breadstuffs which recently caused such rapid advances in prices, overreached itself. There has lately been a steady decline, and, under the influence of favorable crop reports now coming to hand from the grain growing districts, the decline promises to continue. There is no reason why Americans should permit the war between Turkey and Russia to inflict on consumers hereabouts two or three dollars more for a barrel of flour, and nearly a dollar more for a bushel of wheat; and the speculators who caused these unwarranted advances are now paying the penalty in losses caused by the decline. Prices advanced at a much greater ratio in the Atlantic ports than was warranted by the European market and there was not the corresponding advance at San Francisco. Hence, the Californians, finding they could undersell the Atlantic market for European export, began to avail themselves of the opportunity, and the San Francisco wheat market which had been almost dormant, sprang into sudden activity week before last, with large engagements for shipment to Europe. It is quite possible that the discovery of this may have accelerated the decline in wheat and flour here, but whatever may have been the cause, it is none the less true there is a steady downward tendency now in breadstuffs prices everywhere. Not very long ago there was almost a phrenzy to ship breadstuffs to Europe, and all vessels engaged that could be got, to carry cargoes that were sent out on ventures, hoping that future necessities would enable them to be sold at large profits. It is probable that some of the shippers of these cargoes wish now that they had not done it. The grain growers will not suffer by the decline, for they got none of the advance. It is gratifying to find that the prospect now is that our own people are not to pay so much for wheat and flour, and that if any future advance shall come about, they will share the benefit of increased prices.—*Ledger.*

An application was presented recently to the Supreme Court for a *quo warranto*, by Attorney General Lear, for Judge Biddle, of the common pleas court of Philadelphia, having for its object the determination of a question in dispute between Judge Biddle and Judge Pierce. The former claimed that as his commission is older than that held by the latter, he should be entitled to preside in the absence of Judge Allison. Judge Pierce held that as he is the oldest in service he is entitled to the position. The Supreme Court declined the application on the ground that it had no jurisdiction in the matter.

During 1876 there arrived in the United States 157,440 immigrants, of whom 54,480 were females. 31,353 came from Germany, 21,349 from England and Wales, 21,218 from the Canadas, 16,879 from China, 16,506 from Ireland, 11,235 from Sweden and Norway, 6787 from Russia, 6713 from France, 6512 from Austria, 4383 from Scotland, 2980 from Italy, 1684 from Denmark, 1572 from Switzerland, and the remainder from forty-six other countries and provinces. 46 were born and 66 died at sea.

Have We an Army?

It becomes a very serious and very important Constitutional question whether Mr. Hayes, in his proposed attempt to support the Federal army upon credit until Congress shall make the needed appropriation for its sustenance, is not assuming an authority wholly unwarranted by the Constitution. By an express provision of the Constitution no appropriation of money for the use of the army shall be for a longer period than two years, and we believe that at least one member of the Supreme Court has expressed the opinion that the moment the money appropriated for the use of the army is exhausted there is a virtual disbanding of it.

But Mr. Hayes, in his superior wisdom, views matters in a different light. He is fully cognizant of the fact that no money belonging to the Government can rightfully be appropriated to the army, and yet, in view of this fact, and with the hope of escaping the political fire which would certainly be drawn down upon his head by the assembling of Congress in June as proposed, resolves to postpone that meeting until the middle of October, trusting to providence, good luck, or whatever else, to provide the means for the sustenance of the army, which, according to the opinion of the Supreme Justice already quoted, has no constitutional existence.

This is a bold proceeding, and one that ought to set the people to thinking. Whether an extra session would or would not have been popular, and whether it would or would not have interfered with the rest and quiet for which the country is longing, are questions that should have a rightful place in the consideration of this subject. The simple point to be decided is, whether President Hayes or any other person shall be permitted to exercise powers which are constitutionally delegated to Congress only, and it needs no argument to prove that he should not have such permission. Congress should have been convened in extra session as proposed, and doubtless would have been, but for political reasons in which only the Republican party and not the country has a particle of interest.—*Phila. Evening Chronicle.*

The New York *World* gives the cost of a first-class sewing machine retailed at $70, as but $15, the profit to the manufacturer $13.50 or nearly one hundred per cent; yet leaving $41.50, or nearly three hundred per cent to be divided among agents, appropriated to the expense of sub-agencies, or absorbed in interest and costs of collections. This leaves an opportunity for a reduction of at least one-half and the public should not be satisfied with less. A contemporary justly says, sewing machines, instead of depending on the tenacity of agents, when running into an encroachment on private rights, should become one of the regular articles of trade, and if sold with a fair living profit only, their sale would be largely increased and they would find their way into thousands of families from which their cost has hitherto shut them out. While the price has been greatly cheapened, there will doubtless be occasion for their sale on the installment plan to poor women and others—the very competition in the trade will maintain this or other plans equally accommodating. Every one capable of doing so is now at liberty to manufacture machines, though there are of course yet some patents in connection with different kinds of them. The competition will be likely still further to reduce the price. Even if the extravagant cost hitherto has been compensated in part by cheapening clothing and other articles, now that it is likely to be placed within the reach of every family it may be expected to confer untold benefits, not only on those who use the needle for a support, but in every household and in various branches of trade."—*Baltimore Sun.*

A SUCCESSFUL AND A DEFEATED SWINDLE.—The truth is that both Hayes and Packard were beaten in this State fairly and egally by a majority averaging 8,000 votes. The difference between the two is, that the American people, including Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, were willing to acquiesce in the fraud, and so acquiesced in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, while the people of Louisiana were resolved not to submit to the fraud, even if they had to resort to revolution to defeat it, and hence it was found impossible to inaugurate Packard without the aid of the army and navy. This is the sole and only difference between Hayes and Packard. Let Hayes say what he may, Packard was as fairly elected Governor of Louisiana as he was elected President; and let Packard say what he may, Hayes was elected President as fairly as he was elected Governor. Both are frauds the difference being that one got away with the swindle, and the other failed to do so.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

It would seem as if Minister to Russia Boker has been shabbily treated by Hayes and Evarts. Mr. Boker came home recently on a visit and was preparing to return to his duty, when a paragraph appeared in the papers to the effect that he had resigned. He traced this back to Washington and found that it was semi-official and that his position was needed for somebody else. This was contemptible. If Mr. Boker was to be removed he should have been so informed and his resignation would have been promptly tendered. The disgust of the swallow-tailed Republicans must be great, for if a prominent man, a wealthy man, and a poet can be kicked out in this style the country must be going to destruction fast.

Charles O'Conor did not insult Gov. Tilden and disgrace himself by appearing at the Chamber of Commerce dinner to Returning Board Hayes. Neither of the New York Senators were there, Conkling declining without giving a reason therefor. No representative Democrat of New York could be trapped by William M. Evarts into recognizing a national fraud which the Hayes movement on New York through the Chamber of Commerce was gotten up to sanction.—*Omaha Herald.*

The Secretary of the National Rifle Association has received a cable telegram from Captain St. John Mildmay, Secretary of the British National Rifle Association, which was to the following effect: "The National Rifle Association will send the United Kingdom team to Creedmoor this year." This will result in the greatest rifle match yet fought, as the British team will have the pick of the Scotch, Irish and English teams.

The curiosities of politics are innumerable, and past the comprehension of ordinary minds. Here now is the whole country under a debt of gratitude to John A. Logan, for that distinguished blatherskite has actually refused a foreign mission. Think of it—that this people should arise as one man and bless Logan for saving them from being misrepresented at the Court of Brazil.!

South Carolina Chamberlain fancies that his views are still a matter of public interest, and writes to the press that he is not a supporter of the President's Southern policy. It is not in the nature of things that a certain class of persons or their aiders and abettors should feel the halter draw with good opinion of the law.—*Phila. Times.*

Items.

Hon. George H. Boker, Minister to Russia, has resigned.

The oldest cod fishers say that this is the best year for those fish since 1836.

The Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of the State met at Lancaster Tuesday night.

Ten thousand Canadians have offered their services to the English Government in the case of war with Russia.

The Mission to Brazil has been twice offered to ex-Senator Logan, of Illinois, and he has declined it each time.

Within the past two years the valuation of Boston for purposes of taxation has been reduced $100,000,000.

Fletcher Harper, the last of the well known firm of Harper Brothers, died, on Tuesday, in New York, aged 72.

Ten Broek, the famous running horse, has made the best 1 mile, 2 mile, 3 mile and 4 mile time on record. His two mile time at Louisville on Tuesday was 3:27¼ the fastest by three seconds ever made.

A freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad, just beyond the Hackensack river in New Jersey, backed into a hand car, on Tuesday, and killed four men who were distributing ties.

A warrant was issued, on Monday for the execution of Thomas Duffy, of Schuylkill county, on the 21st of June. On the same day five other Molly Maguires will be hanged at Pottsville, and four others at Mauch Chunk.

The little schooner New Bedford, 20 feet long, and a little over 1½

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1877.

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M.	4.49 P. M.
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M.
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.35 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Ex-Sheriff McGhee, of Clinton county was taken to the Danville Insane Asylum last week.

Freas Brown has removed his insurance office from the Exchange Hotel to the store of Lutz & Sloan.

The Danville District Sunday School Institute will meet in this town on Tuesday next and continue in session three days.

S. Alexander and James C. Scarlet were admitted to practice as members of the bar, in Danville, last week.

T. B. Fielders the correspondent of the Shenandoah *Herald* was in town on Tuesday, to write up the fire for his paper.

A. J. Dietrick Esq., was elected Recorder of the city of Williamsport, last Tuesday, by a majority of 186.

Snake stories being in order, the Milford *Herald* mentions casually that two men named McCarty killed seventy two rattlesnakes the other day. Next.

The senior editor "went a fishing" last week and brought home some two hundred nice trout, and this, too, in spite of the most unfavorable weather, rain &c.

Dr. McCron, of this town, is a delegate to the General Synod of the Lutheran church of the United States, which body convened at Carthage, Illinois, on Wednesday.

Mothers will grow weary and sigh over the Baby's troubles when Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup would relieve the Child and thereby give the Mother rest. Price 25 cents.

John Patton, an old citizen of Danville died on Monday of last week. He was born in Columbia county in 1806 and was, therefore, in his seventy second year.

The Low Bros., have kindly placed several specimens of their limestone in our office we presume for exhibition. They are fine *samples*. This advertisement costs them nothing.

Rev. Mr. McIlarrah, of Berwick. formerly in charge of the Methodist church of this town, who was injured some time since by the falling of a window on his head, has recovered and again occupies his pulpit.

We live in what is called the Temperate Zone, and if ninety degrees in the shade one day and a snow storm the next is "temperate," then it's all right and we haven't a word to say.

On Thursday morning, May 24th, snow fell in the upper part of this county in sufficient quantity to whiten the ground. There were snow squalls in all the neighboring counties. Pretty late in the season.

Port Hart, the man known as the greatest horseman in the State, and who can drive twenty-eight horses at one time, is preparing to open a school for the purpose of teaching the art of equestrianism.—*Record of the Times.*

Daniel E. Kehres is the proprietor of the Farmers and Drovers Hotel, at Numedia, a new establishment, and is prepared to entertain the traveling public in the best manner and on liberal terms.

In the stomach of a Boston dog, who died suddenly a few days ago, were found sixty-one shingle nails.—*Ex.*

Dropped out of the roof of his mouth, probably.

The past week has been an exciting one. A second attempt to burn the Exchange Hotel, a dissolution of a law firm, and a family fight all occurred within a few days, and yet the *Shenandoah Herald* says this is a "sleepy town."

At a meeting of the Scranton city council on Saturday a resolution was passed authorizing the mayor to offer a reward of $2,000 for the capture of ex-Treasurer Millspaugh, who has stolen about forty thousand dollars from the city.

The friends of the Evangelical church of Bloomsburg, will hold a Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival in the Opera House, for the benefit of their church, on next Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. As this is their first festival in Bloomsburg, we hope our good people will patronize them liberally.

The "seven year" auditors, of Luzerne county, have finished their labors and their report reveals a nice condition of affairs. By every known species of fraud, false entries, peculation &c., some $50,000 has been made away with. Some of the parties implicated are already in jail and others may yet find themselves in the same quarters.

We are sorry to learn that the fly is working destruction to the wheat in many of the townships of this county, and that in some places the crop will be an utter failure. We are informed by a prominent farmer that on some farms the owners will not get back their seed and in others the ground is being plowed up. This is bad news indeed.

Insurance upon houses and property is demanded by every consideration of economy. But health is allowed to insure itself and by a waste, unpardonable in all other matters, the constitution is bankrupted through the agency of impoverished blood. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture, by its wonderful restorative influence, purifies and enriches the blood, and induces good health.

At the sessions of Court in Danville last week, Betzel, the umbrella tramp, was convicted of burglary and sent to the penitentiary for ten years. His son-in-law, Smith, got six years. The woman said to be Betzel's wife escaped conviction. It will be a relief to the community to know that this irredeemable rascal is out of the way for some years. He was a persistent thief and society is well rid of him.

There was a fine display of the Northern Lights on Monday night. The rays of light were white and there were no corruscations or any of the beautiful colored flashes so often seen. It is generally thought that these illuminations are precursors of cool weather. At Albany the telegraph wires were so charged with electricity that messages were sent to distant points without the use of the battery.

A company is being formed at Lock Haven to bore for oil in or near that city. Muncy did the same very foolish thing not many years ago. —*Luminary.*

Columbia county made a similar investment, and the price for which the stock in that company can be bought at the present time is positively ridiculous. The engine used in the work was sold to the Muncy parties and used by them in their search for oil. Did Lock Haven buy that engine of Muncy?

Those wretched nuisances, the currant worms, have made their appearance and begun operations. Worms have also appeared on gooseberry bushes. In both cases the leaves are completely stripped off and of course there can be no fruit.

We announce this week the names of three candidates for the office of District Attorney. All are gentlemen of ability and integrity, and either one will perform the duties of the position with credit to himself and fidelity to the public.

Additional remonstrances against the jail job have come to our hands, but as their publication can serve no further public interest, we have filed them with the Commissioners. The prompt response of the people to our warning is deserving of all credit.

The Danville people ought to elect Chalfant of the *Intelligencer*, justice of the peace. His knowledge of law is immense, but somebody ought to suggest to him that Judges do not sit on the bench to try cases but to hear them tried according to the rules of law.

The Bloomsburg Columbian is doing red hot work in the interests of the tax-payers. It appears that somebody wants to build a new jail —a political job, we presume—and the Columbian, like all sound Democratic papers, flies to the side of the people and leads in the van of honest opposition against the measure.—*Leader.*

The newly appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures in Lycoming county went to Hughesville, a few days ago, and had rather a rough time of it. The storekeepers didn't take kindly to him and many of them refused to have their scales examined and to pay the fees. It will be interesting to know what the upshot of the matter will be.

Mr. John M'Pherson, of this place, was wounded in the hip while soldiering in the late war. The bullet was never removed, but the wound healed up. Last week he felt the bullet fall in his leg. He was soon after taken with fainting spells, and, we are very sorry to say, lies now in a precarious condition.—*Lewisburg Journal.*

There is no period in our existence when it is more difficult to put into practice our early religious teachings, than on those calm, clear nights when the cats of the neighborhood meet under our chamber windows, for the special purpose of a vociferous and prolonged serenade. The Commandments never seem more restrictive than on such occasions. What does a conscientious member of the S. P. C. A. do when thus oppressed?

WELCOME! Our business ranks have a worthy recruit in the person of Mr. H. W. McKelvy, late of Bloomsburg, an enterprising young man who has purchased the Hazleton Drug Store, opposite the post-office, and has already stepped to the front of our live advertisers. He is energetic, pushing, and alive to the interests of the community, and will doubtless win a large share of trade. We wish Mr. McKelvy the success he deserves, and a pleasant residence in our midst.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

Judge Elwell has filed a decision in the Williamsport city bond case, granting a mandamus to the city authorities, directing the payment of interest on all the bonds issued by the municipality. The validity of some $400,000 of the $600,000 of these bonds was disputed. Several questions affecting different municipalities are sent to the Supreme Court for final settlement, but, to quote the Philadelphia *Times*, "the conceded ability, experience and impartiality of Judge Elwell render a reversal of his decision improbable."

On Saturday night there was a meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry at their Hall on Main street, and, as usual, there were a number of teams along the street waiting for their owners. At about nine o'clock two young men from Catawissa were driving home, in a buggy, when one of the teams backed out and came in collision with the buggy, upsetting it and throwing out the occupants. One escaped uninjured, the other, Mr. A. Truckenmiller, sustained a compound fracture of the leg, above the ankle. He was placed in a wagon and driven to Catawissa where he received prompt attention.

The Commissioners of Columbia county desire to erect a new jail, on a scale so handsome and costly as to have aroused popular indignation. The plans contemplate a structure to cost a sum represented by six figures, placed in this manner: $100,000. The good people of Columbia do not exactly see the necessity of having so grand an edifice, even if they have just had a tripple murder trial, and expect a tripple hanging before long. Accordingly they are trying to circumvent the extravagantly inclined county commissioners by appealing to the court for an injunction to restrain the commissioners from such a waste of the county's resources. The mania for gorgeous jails is abroad, and in some counties they excel in beauty and costliness the schools, churches, and every other class of public edifices.—*Record of the Times.*

The death warrants of Hester, Tully and McHugh were received by the Sheriff on Saturday, but at so late an hour that the reading of them to the condemned men was necessarily postponed until Monday. At about nine o'clock in the morning Sheriff Hoffman visited the jail on his solemn errand, accompanied by the following gentlemen: J. G. Freeze, of counsel for the prisoners, District Attorney J. M. Clark and W. J. Buckalew of counsel for the Commonwealth, C. B. Brockway and G. E. Elwell, solicitors for the Sheriff, James C. Brown of the *Republican*, B. F. Zarr, Prothonotary, William Krickbaum and M. Millard, Deputy Sheriffs. The prisoners had been prepared for the ordeal by their counsel, and were perfectly calm. The warrants were read by C. B. Brockway, at the request of the Sheriff, and were listened to with composure by the prisoners, who made no remarks. Each one of the men was taken to an adjoining room apart from his companions and the warrant read to him. A writ of error will be taken out at once.

DECORATION DAY.

There was a very general desire on the part of our citizens to make a holiday of Decoration Day this year, and as a consequence but little business was done.

The parade took place as arranged. The procession formed on Market Street at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under Chief Marshal J. H. Johnson and assistant Marshals C. M. Vanderslice, H. W. Kahler and H. E. Smith. After proceeding up Main Street to the Normal School the march was as follows: Main to East, East to Third, Third to West, West to Main, Main to Iron, Iron to Rock and Rock to the Cemetery. The Bloomsburg Cornet Band was in advance, followed by the Friendship Fire Co, then came the Drum Corps, preceding the Rescue Hook & Ladder Co. The Catawissa Band was next in line with the order of Patriotic Sons of America from Catawissa. Then followed the scholars of the Baptist, Methodist and Lutherans Sunday Schools and the Normal School students. There were no ceremonies at the Cemetery beyond the placing of flowers on the graves. No address was delivered although there seemed to be an impression that there was to be an oration.

The weather was perfect during the day and only at dusk did a few drops of rain fall. The Rescue Hook & Ladder Co., held their Festival in the evening and, we are informed, were very fortunate, the receipts amounting to over $50. The town was perfectly quiet and we are happy to state that there are no cases of disorder to chronicle.

THE FIRE.

An investigation of the Exchange Hotel building since the fire, shows that the flames had made great progress in the east wing, destroying the floor, and had attained such headway towards the second story that it seems almost incredible that they were subdued. One of the insurance adjusters, who was here last week said that "it was the best fought fire he had ever known," considering the means of extinguishment at hand. The firemen are certainly entitled to the highest praise for their successful efforts to save this fine building.

In the cellar of the east wing a barrel of coal oil was found, with its staves burned to charcoal and so nearly destroyed that the oil leaked through, the next day, and had to be pumped into another barrel. Had this caught fire and exploded, as it doubtless would have done, nothing could have saved the house from destruction.

The work of restoration was begun on Monday, by Charles Krug, who has taken the contract to place the building in as good condition as before the fire for $1325. After the second attempt at incendiarism, describedelsewhere,the agents removed all insurance, and at present the house is without protection of this nature. It is probable that the hotel will be reopened before long, as the property is too valuable to be allowed to remain unoccupied, but under what conditions it is impossible at this time to state.

Had the plan of destruction proved successful, it would have been a loss to the people of the town and county, for the hotel was a credit to both. No finer or better furnished establishment can be found in this part of the State, and it is doubtful if, in these hard times, it would have been replaced by one equal in any respect.

At about nine o'clock last Friday night, as Mr. James C. Brown was walking through the hall on the third floor of the Exchange Hotel towards his room, he noticed a light shining over the transom of a small unoccupied room at the further end of the building. On approaching the room the light was suddenly extinguished and a man stepped into the hall, closing the door behind him. The hall was so dark that Mr. Brown could not distinguish who the person was, but on speaking to him recognized him at once as Harman A. Kramer, who had been employed in the hotel. After Kramer had gone out of sight, Mr. Brown spoke to two of the insurance agents, who were in their rooms, and together they entered the small room. On a table were found three large boxes of parlor matches, (containing some five hundred each), one of them was uninjured, one had been ignited and was still warm, and one the contents of which had been scattered over the table and floor and which had evidently been set on fire. The window of the room was closed, as was also the transom over the door, and it is probable that the closing of the door shut off all air and extinguished the flames. Acting on these suspicious circumstances, a warrant was procured and Kramer was taken before J. J. Brower, Esq., for a hearing. He told conflicting stories as to the reason for his being in that part of the house, and could not explain how or when he obtained such a quantity of matches and could only state that he had nothing to do with setting the house on fire. Esq. Brower declined to take bail, and Kramer was sent to jail. A search in the basement of the east wing of the hotel revealed a coal oil barrel with several augur holes bored in the top and cotton waste scattered on the ground around. This barrel had, of course, been fixed since the fire, as the augur found lying near it showed no signs of either smoke or water.

Kramer had been ordered to leave the hotel twice during the day, but had pleaded to be allowed to spend the night there. When detained in the office whilst the warrant was procured, he was very anxious to go away.

Since the 1st of April, 1877, Governor Hartranft has issued warrants for the execution of at least sixteen persons convicted of murder in different sections of the state. Warrants for the execution of the following were ordered to be issued in one day last week:

Alex. Campbell, Carbon county, to be executed June 21st.

James Carroll, Hugh M'Gehan, James Boyle, James Roarty, Schuylkill county, to be hanged June 21st.

Patrick Hester, Peter M'Hugh and Patrick Tulley, Columbia county, to be executed on the 9th of August.

Thomas F. Curley, Montgomery county, to be executed on the 9th of August.

Curley, of Montgomery county, was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing a woman—Campbell, in connection with Edward Kelly and Michael Doyle of the murder of the mining boss J. P. Jones, of Carbon county.

We clip the following from the *Waynesburg Messenger*, because it is a warning to some of our people, and a notice to our Fish Wardens. If fish are to be preserved in our streams, the law must be observed. No county has streams better adapted for the propagation of fish, but it depends upon the people to execute the law. Our Fish Wardens are John K. Grotz, and C. E. Margerum of Catawissa. Their salaries are $50.00 a year:

We have been requested by Peter Brown, Esq., Fish Warden for Greene County, to say that complaint has been made to him about proprietors of Saw Mills on the several streams of the county, permitting the saw-dust to fall into the stream, thereby poisoning the fish. This will not be longer permitted, and in every instance persons so offending will be proceeded against according to law. Mr. Brown would further give notice that all violations of the Fish Law—such as seining, gigging, netting, etc.—will be promptly prosecuted in every instance where known; and in this connection he would also say, for the benefit and information of those disposed to violate the Fish Law, that they are in danger of detection when least suspecting it, as there are persons in every section of the county whose duty it is to report all such violations of the law. Mr. Brown would be very sorry to have to prosecute any one for such violations of the law, but as it is made his special duty to do so, he is determined to enforce the law without "fear, favor or affection."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday evening of last week S. S. King an agent of the Duncannon Iron works stopped at the Danville Hotel in that town. He attended to his business on Wednesday, and after eating a hearty supper went to his room. During the night a report like that of a pistol was heard, but it was supposed to be a noise on the street. Thursday morning Mr. King did not appear, and about nine o'clock the proprietor went to his room and rapped, but received no reply, whereupon he broke the door open and discovered King in bed with a new revolver in his right hand, and his face covered with blood. Surgeons were summoned at once, and on examination reported that the man had shot himself in the right temple, and the ball was lodged in the brain. His breathing was imperceptible, and his pulse very low. On the bureau was the following note in lead pencil, "Farewell, my life has been a failure, and I am tired of it Let these letters be given to my friends. S. S. King, Duncannon, Pa." Three letters ready to be mailed lay near the note, addressed to his wife, his father, and John Wister Jr., all of Duncannon. A telegram was sent to them. Mr. King is said to be a prominent member of the Methodist church, and a temperance Society, and has a wife and two children. About seventy dollars in money, and a note for forty dollars against a citizen of Bloomsburg were found in his clothes. He died on Friday evening. He was unconscious up to the time of his death. No one can account for this strange self destruction.

Luzerne county ought to be ruled by the democrats, but it isn't—on the contrary the majority of official in that county have been Republicans for years past. The Republicans have chuckled mightily over this fact but since the recent investigation has brought to light innumerable instances of peculation, malfeasance and general "cussedness," there isn't so much jubilation. Mr. Forney's *Press* now speaks of Luzerne as "a staunch Democratic stronghold." That sort of yarn may gull Forney's credulous readers in Philadelphia but it won't do up this way where the facts are known.

The New Town Hall at Ayer. The elegant structure is now complete. In beauty of design it surpasses anything of its kind in the State. Constructed of brick and dark marble it is as permanent as it is charming. The English architects have adorned it in subdued colors, which please without tiring the eye. Dr. J. C. Ayer built and gave it to the town in acknowledgment of the distinction they conferred upon him in taking his name. Although it is a generous gift, still the hearty good wishes of a whole people are of greater value, and the generous donor has doubtless secured them.—*Groton (Mass.) Journal.*

June 1 1m.

Eclectic Magazine.

The June number completes the twenty-fifth volume (new series) of the work and the index which it contains exhibits with a fulness which the contents of a single number cannot exhibit, the scope and interest, and value of this sterling magazine. It is a list of upwards of ninety separate articles, not one of which is trivial, or commonplace; and of which not one is of such temporary interest as to have yet lost its value to the reader.

The contents of the June number are as follows: "On the Habits of Ants," by Sir John Lubbock; "Lieut. Cameron's Journey Across Africa;" "The French Army in 1877," "Charles Young, the Actor;" "Loved and Lost;" "The Radiometer and its Lessons," by Dr. W. B. Carpenter; "Life of a Scotch Naturalist;" three chapters of Mrs. Oliphant's novel," "Young Musgrave;" "Mussulman Homes;" "Carnival Song of Lorenzo de Medicis;" "Harriet Martineau;" "The Coming Papal Conclave;" "Deronda's Mother;" "Mr. Ruskin's Will," "Uncommon Pets;" and "The Beggar." The number also contains a fine steel portrait of Adelaide Procter, the poetess, which is accompanied with a brief sketch of her life, and the usual Editorial Department.

Published by E. R. Pelton. 25 Bond street, New York. Terms $5 per year; Single number 45 cents.

Something About Newspapers.

That the Americans are a reading people is manifest by the statistics of the Newspaper Press of the country, as given in the Newspaper Directory for 1877, just issued by S. M. Petengill & Co., the well-known Advertising Agents of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. There are reported in it the names, character (political, agricultural, religious, medical, etc.) and names of publishers of no less than 795 dailies, 79 tri-weeklies, 122 semi-monthlies, 771 monthlies, 16 bi-monthlies and 60 quarterlies, published in the United States and the British American Provinces. The Directory shows the number of each of these editions which are published in each State, Territory or Province.

The book contains 376 pages, and embraces an immense amount of valuable information, showing great labor and care in its collection and preparation. It gives all necessary facts for an advertiser to know about 8,574 separate publications, while it is also interesting and valuable for the general reader, the student of American periodical literature, and the observer of American institutions. The book is sold at the low price of $1.00 per copy.

Spots upon the sun do not visibly diminish its brilliancy, but spots, pimples or blotches upon the face, neck or arms seriously detract from female beauty. They may, however, be completely removed by the daily use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Depot, Crittenton's 7 6th Ave., N. Y. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 c. June.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. April 20, '77–1y jl

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed —and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77–eow

Have you tried Kirby's WildCherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21,'76.–1y Wholesale Agents.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 2.00
Rye "	.75
Corn, new, "	.60
Oats, " "	.40
Flour per barrel	10.00
Cloverseed	5.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.30
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.10
Potatoes	1.25
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.16
Sides & shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.12
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.35
Timothy seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 2.90 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2.65 "
No. 6 " "	$ 1.65 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$3 00 "
" Stramboat "	$4 00 "

Candidates.

(All names inserted in this column as candidates for nomination at the Democratic County Convention must be paid for in advance. And it is hereby agreed that all persons whose names appear here will be governed by the rules and regulations of the Democratic party of columbia county.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
of Bloomsburg.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

E. E. ORVIS,
of Bloomsburg.

Marriages.

CRAWFORD—KLINE.—In Orangeville on the 17th inst., by Rev. N. Spear, Mr. Joseph Crawford to Miss Lizzie A. Kline, both of Mt. Pleasant.

KISNER—SHOEMAKER.—At the Reform Parsonage in Orangeville,on the 29th inst.,by Rev. A Houtz, Mr. Henry W. Kisner to Miss Mary A. Shoemaker second daughter of Joseph Shoemaker, both of Millville.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure. This is not a new preparation to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and arising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Take only Kunkel's, which is put up only in $1 bottles. Depot 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice by mail free, by sending a cent stamp. "Try one bottle of Kunkel's Iron and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

Removed alive. Tape Worm removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine. Head all passing from the system alive. No fee till head passes. The Doctor never fails to remove Tape, Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails, or send to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., for circular with full instructions, by enclosing 2 cent stamp for return of same. Kunkels Worm Syrup is used for children or adults with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it and try it.

Business Notices

Gents' Fancy Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Clark & Wolf sell Dress Goods.

Paris Green,in large and small quantities, for sale by Moyer Bros. Death to potato bugs. Save your crops.

Wall Paper cheap at Clark's Book Store.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Corsets and Lace Curtains, Clark & Wolf's.

Those who wish to obtain first class Groceries, can find them at T. W. Conner's new store in Mendenhall's building. Country produce taken in exchange. April 27–6w

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

Base balls and bats cheap at Clark's Book Store.

White Goods, Clark & Wolf's.

Spring Suits made up in city style at D. Lowenberg's.

Try Moyer Bros.' "Ginger Ale," a cool and refreshing drink for the hot weather. Pure and good.

NEW GOODS

just received a large lot of spring styles of Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Window Shades cheap at Clark's Book Store.

All kinds of Trimmings. Clark & Wolf's.

Why experiment in spurious sewing machines since the great reduction in the price of genuine New Family Singers? Former price, $65—now $33 cash, $45 time; former price, $70—now $40 cash, $50 time. Families will find it to their advantage to buy the best. J. A. DORAN, Agent.
June 1–2w

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To all attending Court.

Money saved
Is always money earned

Men's Full Suits from $4.00 to $20.00.
Youth's Full Suits from $3.50 to $10.00.
Boy's Full Suits $2.50 to $8.00.
Men's Pants from $1.00.

Spring styles, latest styles and lowest prices at D. Lowenberg's.

Ribbons and Ties, Clark & Wolf's.

Window Shades and Wall Paper in great variety and cheap at Clark's Book Store.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

Linens and Cambrics, Clark & Wolf's.

Spring and Summer Hats in all the New Colors
For Men, Boys and Children at D. Lowenberg's.

Parasols and Fans, Clark & Wolf's.

Gents' Buff Congress at E. M. Knorr's for $2.50.

Moyer Bros. have for sale "The Perfect Tooth Brush," which really deserves its name. The bristles are set at an angle which prevents their breaking down. The materials used are of the best description and the price is low. Give the brush a trial and you will never use any other kind afterwards.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

Ladies' Shoes cheap, Clark & Wolf's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27tf

Kid Gloves, &c., Clark & Wolf's.

The largest stock of Clothing ever shown in Bloomsburg can now be seen at D. Lowenberg's.

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

For all kinds of Goods, Clark & Wolf's.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

We are now offering the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's Coal at the following cash prices:

No. 6. $1.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 5. 2.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 2. 3 and 4. 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Blacksmith's Lump 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Bituminous 4.50 per ton on wharf.

35 cents per ton additional, for delivery to any part of the town.

Coal House Rates 15 cents per ton less.
No. 6. to Lime-burners $1.50 per ton.

Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
C. W. NEAL & BRO.
May 1, 1877.

PAPER BAGS FOR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN SWISHER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration de bonis non, on the estate of John swisher, late of Madison twp., Col. Co., deceased have been granted to the Register of said county to C. B. Brockway of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Adm'r., to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Administrator without delay.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
June 2, 77.–6w. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF G. H. FOWLER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrator of said deceased to and among the persons entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Funk & Weller in Bloomsburg on Saturday,June 23, '77, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons are hereby notified to make known their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

I. E. WALLER,
June 2, 77–4w. Auditor.

UNEQUALLED OFFER.

Full Nickel Silver Plated 7 Shot Revolvers as Premiums.

A MONTH'S AMMUNITION FREE

Tramps, Burglars and Thieves infest all parts of the Country. Every One Should go Armed.

Dauchy & Co's Advt's.

BOOK AGENTS. See this. Only $1.50 capital required to start canvassing for Mark Twain's New Scrap Book.
Apply with stamp to
Jon K. Hallowell
159 East Eight st.,New York CANVASSERS
May 11 77–4w d

The Black Hills.

By H. N. Maguire, who has spent 12 years in this region. Latest accounts of Gold and Silver prospects. Agricultural and Grazing resources, Climate, Hunting, Fishing, Indians, and Settlers' Adventures with them. Mining and Wild Western Life, the Waterfalls, Boiling Geysers, noble scenery, immense Gorges, etc., with 27 fine illustrations and one map. Price ONLY 10 cents. Sold by all Newsdealers, or sent post-paid for 12 cts. by DONNELLY, LOYD & CO., Pubs., May 11, 77–4w d Chicago, Ill.

THE HOPE OF REWARD

is what induces so many people in search of

SPLENDID FARMING LAND

to go to Michigan, and select from the

ONE MILLION OF ACRES

of the land grant of the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co.

Strong soils, sure crops, plenty of timber, no drouths, grasshoppers, or chinch bugs. Pure water, running streams, ready markets, civilization and schools. Railroad runs through centre of grant. Price from $4 to $10 per acre. Send for our illustrated pamphlet, full of facts in German and English. Say in what paper you saw this notice. Address

W. O. HUGHART, Land Comm'r.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Title Perfect. March 2, 1877–3m

50 New pieces sheet music, retails for $1 75, sent for 30 cts. and stamp. Cheap Music Co., Middleboro, Mass. May 25, 77–4w d

25 ELEGANT CARDS all styles with name, 10 cts. post paid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens co, N. Y. May 25, 77–4w d

Best bargains in America. FARMS. J. F. Mancha Maps and Catalogue free. Dover, Del. May 25, 77–4w d

Life and Health Without Drugs.

BLUE AND RED LIGHT.

Dr. Pancoast's great work is Now Ready for AGENTS.

The only book practically treating this now universally absorbing topic. Shows how to apply the treatment, and tells of many successful cures made by the use of this wonderful medium. Circulars and best terms to early applicants. J. M. STODDART & CO., 723 Chestnut st., Phila. May 25, 77–4w d

READ THIS!!

A Chance for all to make or Save Money,

AND GET THE BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

TEAS, COFFEES, &C.

sold at lower prices than the same qualities can be bought at any other house in this country. All goods guaranteed to be satisfactory and as represented,or the money will be refunded on return of the goods, which may be done at our expense.

The reputation of our house for SELLING STANDARD GOODS AT LOW PRICES, for 36 years, has given us a standing in New York City and vicinity, that is not enjoyed by any other house in the trade. After mature deliberation we have determined to offer our goods to housekeepers in the interior, at the lowest WHOLESALE TRADE PRICES, when a club is formed large enough to make a small case. The goods of each member of the club will be put in separate packages, and marked with name and cost, so as to avoid confusion in distribution. Goods will be sent by express to COLLECT ON DELIVERY. All wishing to save money by purchasing family supplies at New York wholesale prices can talk the matter over among friends and neighbors, and send to us for Club Circular, Price-list, &c. We give a present of either goods or money to the person who gets up the club, to compensate for trouble etc. Samples of TEA & COFFEE sent by mail.

Send for price-list and circular.

Stiner's New York and China Tea Co.,
M. H. MOSES & CO., Proprietors,
77, 79, 81 84, and 86 Vesey street, New York
May 7 25, 77–4w d

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ABRAHAM BEAVER, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Abraham Beaver late of Hoaringcreek township county of Columbia, deceased,have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executors. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned executors without delay.

JOHN HARIG,
ABRAHAM BEAVER, Jr.,
(of Ringtown.)
May 11, 77–6w.* Executors.

IN pursuance of an order of Delano C. Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charlotte Eyer, late of Catawissa, Pennsylvania, but leaving assets within the city and county of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 98 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of June next.

Dated, New York, the seventh day of December, 1876.

FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER,
Dec15–6m Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS KNORR, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Thomas Knorr, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John G. Quick, of Rupert, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make pay

Miscellaneous

The Tramp's Mistake.

One of our Danbury lawyers was in his office Saturday reading the political news from Cincinnati, when a visitor entered. The new comer was a cadaverous person in dilapidated attire.

"Well, what do you want?" inquired the legal gent, in a testy tone.

"I would like to borrow a quarter of you to get something to eat," said the visitor, in a sepulchral voice.

"I've got no money to throw away on tramps."

"Tramps!" exclaimed the stranger, indignantly. "I ain't no tramp. Perhaps you do not know who I am?"

"No, I don't, and I don't care."

"You don't care, eh? Let me tell you, sir, that the party you address is not the party you think you address."

"Ah!" said the lawyer, derisively.

"No, sir," said the stranger, "I am the man," he added, drawing himself up with impressive dignity, "who first nominated Hayes for the Presidency."

The words were scarcely out of his mouth when he became aware of being seized by the collar, turned around and propelled out of the room by vigorous kicks, while an indignant voice was shouting in his ear:

"Oh, you are the scoundrel that did the infamous act, are you? Take that, and *that*, and that?"

Picking himself up at the foot of the stairs, the stranger was heard to gloomily soliloquize:

"Why, they told me that old rooster was a red-hot Republican, the cussed liars."

How Mr. Lincoln Forgave Him.

An editor of a weekly paper published in a little village in Missouri, called at the White House, and was admitted to Mr. Lincoln's presence. He told Mr. Lincoln that he was the man who first suggested his name for the Presidency, and pulling from his pocket an old, defaced copy of his paper, exhibited an item on the subject. "Do you really think," said Mr. Lincoln, "that announcement was the cause of my nomination?" "Certainly," said the editor, "the suggestion was so opportune that it was at once taken up by the other papers, and the result was your nomination."

"Ah, well," said Mr. Lincoln with a sigh, and assuming a rather gloomy countenance, "I am glad to see you and know this, but you will have to excuse me; I am just going over to the War Department to see Mr. Stanton." "Well," said the editor, "I will walk over with you." The President with the apt good nature so characteristic of him took up his hat and said, "come along!"

When they reached the door of the Secretary's office, Mr. Lincoln turned to his companion and said: "I shall have to see Mr. Stanton alone, and you must excuse me," and taking him by the hand he continued "Good-bye. I hope you will feel perfectly easy about having nominated me; don't be troubled about it; I forgive you."

Two Stories.

A Massachussetts gentleman, just returned from over the Canadian border, tells us these stories: He was in the hotel general accommodation room when two veterans of the (hotel) bar, laying schemes for a drink, began to tell stories to each other for his benefit. "These are awful hard times," said one. "I never saw such times before except when I was in Ohio, an' then I was hard put to't to git along. Nothin' to do I had a yoke of steers, but they wan't earnin' nothin'. But I lived right on the road the Western emigrants went over every day. So I dug a hole in that road at the foot o' the hill, near my house, turned a livin' spring o' water into 't, and made it a good mudhole. Well, when the emigrants came along, every day there would be one or more teams git stuck in the mud hole, an' they would see my steers standin' out doin' nothin' an' they would send up an' git me to come an' help 'em out; an' I alwuz charged as much as $5 a lift. Well, I kep' that mudhole right up in good repair till I made $25,000 out on 't, and then I sold it out for $3,000, an' moved up here." Story number two was the other Munchausen's companion-piece for the yoke of steers. "When I was a choppin'—I could chop some, you know—an' folks used to ask me how much I could do in a day. "Have you ever tried it?" says they. "No, never,' says I; 'never but once, an' that wa'nt really a try.' You see, just to show 'em what I could do, I got up one winter mornin' afore light and ground up my axe sharp, an' went into the woods. An' I chopped like sixty till about 3 o'clock in the a'ternoon, when I thought it was as much as I could pile afore sundown, an' went to pilin.' Well, when I had it piled up it measured twenty-seven cord. An' then I knew somethin' was wrong, for I knew at the rate I had been choppin' it oughter be more. So I went back an' begun lookin' 'round to see what the trouble was. An' there, right at the fust tree I cut in the mornin' was my axe-head. You see, the thing was loose an' slipped off, an' I had been choppin' all day with the bare helve."

The chief village of the island of Isabel, in the South Pacific beyond the equator, is built on the summit of a rocky mountain rising almost perpendicularly to a height of 800 feet. Ascending by a native path from the interior, the traveller will find the extreme summit a mass of enormous rocks standing up like a castle, among which grow gigantic trees, in the branches of which the dwellings are built. The stems of these trees rise perfectly straight and smooth, without a branch, to a height varying from 55 to 100 feet. Some of the houses are 120 feet above the ground, the average height being 60. They are approached by a ladder of creepers, and accommodate from ten to fifteen natives each, besides an ample store of stones, which are thrown with slings in case of an attack. At the foot of each tree is another hut, the every-day house, as it were, where the day time is spent when no danger is apprehended. The natives are cannibals of the most ravenous kind.

SHE DON'T UNDERSTAND.—Yesterday afternoon two young ladies called at a dry good store to look at one of the late styles of circulars made without sleeves or armholes.

"Well, that's the style," said the salesman, "and they are very popular. They are meant to cover both shoulders and arms."

"I guess I won't buy one," whispered the girl to her friend. "If I had a beau how could I take hold of his arm with that circular on?"

"Why you goose!" replied the other—"you let him put his arm right around you, of course! That's what it's made that way for!"

"Mister, I'll take that circular!" promptly observed the anxious party, and she had it sent home.

Agricultural.

Turning Cows to Pasture.

There is a great difference of opinion among dairymen in regard to the time when cows should be turned out to grass. Many contend that all kinds of stock should be kept off pasture grounds during spring until there is a good growth of grass. In other words, the herbage must have obtained such a start that the stock will not be able to eat it down short during the season, and thus they believe a supply is more fully insured.

Another plan, practised by many, is to let stock have the full run of pastures as soon as the snow is off the ground, allowing it to pick on the old grass and eat off the early vegetation as soon as it springs up. The chief reason urged for this latter course is, that the change from hay to grass in feeding should be as gradual as possible, in order that stock may be kept in good health; that if cows in spring are turned suddenly from dry food upon luxuriant pasturage, the change is very liable to produce serious troubles—excessive scouring—bloating and other disorders that impair health, often for a considerable length of time, and even if they do not lead to the total loss of the animal, they cause the loss of her milk for longer or shorter periods.

Now, a middle course between the two plans named, we think, is to be preferred, and will give the best results. In the first place, it may be remarked, pasture lands will be injured in productiveness by allowing stock to roam over the fields early in spring before the ground is settled, and while it is soft and easily trodden up. The "poaching of the land" by the frequent tread of cattle destroys the grass in places, while the surface is rendered uneven or filled with holes made by the feet of the cattle. Again, when the frost is coming out of the ground it is often rendered so loose in texture that the roots of grasses are easily pulled out, and cows feeding on the old herbage not unfrequently injure the turf by pulling up grass by the roots. It will be advisable then, not to turn stock upon pasture until the ground is fully settled, and is not in condition to be injured by the feet of cattle. Nothing is gained by allowing pastures to get a tall growth of grass before turning the stock upon them, because they tramp the herbage down in places, and, by neglecting to feed other portions down, it soon becomes hard and woody and will not be eaten.

Grass is sweetest and gives the best results in milk when it is eaten off at regular intervals, and is not allowed to get a large growth. In this way the product is greater while the exhaustion to the soil is less than it is where tufts of grass are allowed to mature and go to seed. Cows ought not to be turned at once from hay to pasture, since a sudden change of this kind will be apt to effect their health. A better way is to give them the run of pastures for an hour or two at first, and so allow them gradually, from day to day, to become accustomed to the change of food, and they should be fed from time to time with hay after they have been turned to pasture altogether. Cows will frequently eat greedily of hay when they have been out to pasture for a considerable length of time, and rations of hay will often be found useful in correcting a tendency to looseness of the bowels or scouring.

Some dairymen are in the habit of giving salt to animals at certain intervals of time, but the better way is to keep it constantly before them or within their reach, so they can take it daily or at will. Nature regulates the quantity of salt needed much better than it can be done by portioning it out at intervals, and if the animal always has it within reach there is no danger of over feeding, and the milk will show less variation in character. An important point to be observed in the management of milk stock is to keep them in a healthy, thrifty condition and if cows on turning to grass are inclined to lose flesh and run down weak and thin, they should be fed rations of ground grain, and thus keep up to the maximum in health and strength.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Effects of Cold Storms on Poultry.

Each season of the year brings its special work and care, demanding the special attention of the keepers of poultry. Excepting the first bleak autumn storms, no period of the year is so trying to the constitution of fowls as cold, spring rain storms. Birds that have stood the severity of winter without any apparent signs of disease, often succumb to the effects of a chilly rain storm. The germs of disease, however, are sometimes contracted during confinement in winter, and the sudden change of the weather, experienced during a cold rain, will develop the malady, which is likely to become contagious. Fowls that have been highly fed and kept warm to induce laying, will like a forced plant, be too tender to stand neglect during the early, drenching rains that penetrate to their very skins.

The danger need not be feared, however, by those who will take a little extra care of their stock during such weather. As soon as the earth softens under the first mild breath of Spring, fowls are all awake to the prospect of getting worms and other insects from the ground. They will be then be off, prowling about before it is even light enough to see their prey, but as they evidently know that the early bird catches the worm, are on the ground betimes. Perhaps the next day there is a severe change in the weather, with sleet or rain, and you will see the birds hunting about, in hopes of finding insects, till they get soaking wet through their feathers, and if not well cared for this often proves fatal.

Most fanciers have noticed that a cold storm frequently stops hens from laying for a week. Now, this delay and risk of sickness may often be prevented by giving them a liberal mess of soft, warm food, with a little cayenne pepper in it. To this should be added a generous amount of animal food, either scraps or haslets, to take the place of the supply of worms, which is stopped when the fowls cannot get out. With this little extra care hens will often keep on laying, retain perfect health and be profitable to their keepers.—*Henry Hales in Rural New Yorker.*

About Raising Tomatoes.

The following is the French mode of raising tomatoes, as taken from an exchange: "As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible, they top the stem down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is that the sap is immediately impelled into the two buds next below the cluster, which soon push strongly and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible the branch to which they belong is also topped down to the level; and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling, sticks or strings are stretched horrizontally along the rows, so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this all laterals that have no flowers, and, after the fifth topping, all laterals whatever are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence unattainable by other means.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner 6th and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. June

VEGETINE

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone & strength to the system debilitated by disease.

SHE RETS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., OCT., 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above,
Mr. Geo. M. Vaughan, Medford, Mass,

VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humorous impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostrations superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,
W. H. CLARK,
199 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads this letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, MASS., FEB. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form, it settled in my back and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my first gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully and removed it level with the surface in a mouth. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effect.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment cure them.

With great obligations I am,
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Church.

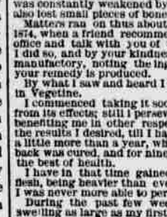
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union. "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from th first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

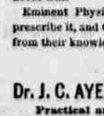
Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Oct. 12, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened



SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Ferry and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 7, 1876-

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building.

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

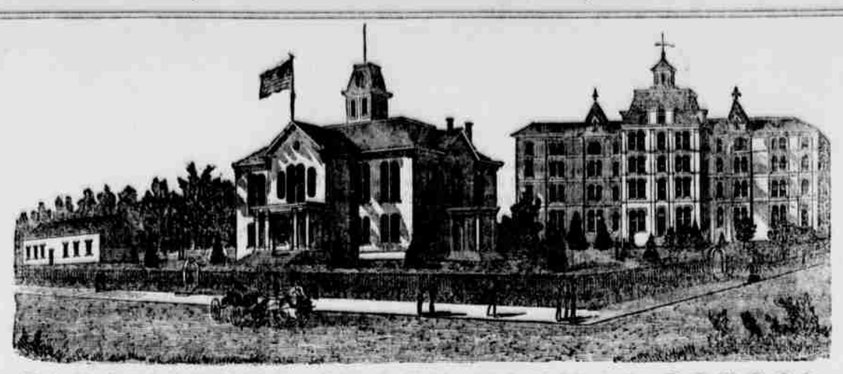
When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft, spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the followin corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates o their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requiresa higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees. COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

THE LATEST STYLES IN
WEDDING INVITATIONS.
Prices lower than any House in the Country.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
April 7, '77.-tf.

BLOOM IRON WORKS,
HARMAN & HASSERT. Proprietors;
East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MOTEROS: PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides Bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the **Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove,** the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publica n rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.
DAVID LOWENBERG
Invites attention to his large and elegant stock
Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,
at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,
COATS AND PANTS,
OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,
He has also replenished his already large stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Cloths and Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.
HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

100,000
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Facts for the Farmer—Facts for the Merchant—Facts for the Horseman—Facts for the Stock-raiser—Facts for the Poultry-keeper—Facts for the Bee-keeper—Facts for the Lawyer—Facts for the Laborer—Facts for the Fruit-raiser—Facts for the Gardener—Facts for the Doctor—Facts for the Dairyman—Facts for the Household—Facts for every family who wants to save money.

FACTS FOR AGENTS.

That this is the most important advertisement for you yet published, being the best chance to make money ever offered. The press endorses it, your own paper endorses it, everyone endorses it.

The Book of the Nineteenth Century,

Male and female agents coining money on it. Send to us at once and get circulars free. INGRAM, SMITH & BLACK, 731 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 5-13w

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.
" " Fi. Fa.
" " Rule to take Depositions.
" " " " choose Arbitrators.
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.
Petition for Appointment of Guardian.
" " Citation
Rule to take Depositions.
Narr in Debt, with Confession,
" " Assumpsit.
Mechanics Lien.
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 8 cents each.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 20 to 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Blue Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	20 for $1 50
Constable's Sales	3 cents each
Mortgage and Bond	12 " "
All kinds of Notes	1 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.
Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,
FINE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF
Family Provisions.
Russell's Old Stand,
RUPERT BLOCK,
4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 27, '77-tf

May 4, '77-3m

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set metors at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oc. 15, '76- C. W. MILLER, Se

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

IVINS' PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS
Adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for Circular. E. IVINS, No. 1903 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dec.8, '76-4m J W

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF ***Glenn's Sulphur Soap,*** which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.
C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 26, '76.-1y,

ALBRECHT & CO.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.

The ALBRECHT & Co. PIANOS are first-class in every respect, being considered the leading Philadelphia make by musicians and competent judges. Through their extensive facilities, MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. are enabled to turn out instruments that are not surpassed anywhere, and still sell them at prices within the reach of all. No Piano is permitted to leave their factory unless satisfactory to the most minute particular, hence their guarantee of five years is a thing of value. All late improvements of importance are found in these instruments.

MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. have received the most flattering Testimonials from L. M. GOTTSCHALK, FRANZ ABT, GUSTAVE SATTER, J. F. HIMMELSBACH, WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER and many other eminent artists, besides being able to refer to thousands of private purchasers, schools, seminaries, societies and teachers.

Pianos conscientiously selected per orders by mail, carefully packed and shipped safely to any part of the world.

☞ For further particulars as to references, prices and terms, address,

ALBRECHT & CO.
610 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
1y14, 1876.-1y.

MORRIS MICHEL,
PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,
TUNER AND REPAIRER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, '76-1y

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS
Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

T. D. Kellogg's Advts.
EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.,
BEST AND CHEAPEST
PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET,
Barclay St., NEW YORK.
Aug. 11, '76.-48w k

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
July 12, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,35 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,35 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,16 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9 2 a.m. 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m
Passengers arrived from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira..... 11.50 a.
" Canandalgua... 3.35 p. m
" Rochester..... 5.15 "
" Niagara..... 9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 3.30 "
" Baltimore 6.50 "
" Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "
All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agen
A. J. CASSATT, General Manage

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:20 A. M
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p m.	p.m
8 05	3 58	9 48	.....Scranton.....	9 35	2 20	6 25
8 00	3 51	9 43	.....Bellevue.....	9 48	2 25	6 30
7 55	3 49	9 38	.....Taylorville.....	9 53	2 31	6 35
7 46	3 42	9 31	....Lackawanna....	10 00	2 38	6 43
7 40	3 37	9 25	.....Pittston.....	10 06	2 46	6 50
7 33	3 32	9 20	....West Pittston....	10 11	2 52	6 55
7 27	3 27	9 15	.....Wyoming.....	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 22	3 23	9 11	.....Maltby.....	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	3 19	9 07	.....Bennett.....	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	3 17	9 05	.....Kingston.....	10 27	3 10	7 15
7 07	3 12	8 59	..Plymouth June..	10 32	3 12	7 18
7 03	3 09	8 56	.....Plymouth.....	10 35	3 27	7 40
6 58	3 04	8 51	.....Avondale.....	10 40	3 30	7 48
6 54	3 01	8 48	.....Nanticoke.....	10 44	3 37	7 53
6 48	2 54	8 41	..Hunlock's reek..	10 52	3 45	8 16
6 39	2 42	8 30	....Shickshinny....	11 05	4 00	8 25
6 15	2 20	8 19	....Rick's Ferry....	11 17	4 12	8 35
6 09	2 05	8 14	....Beach Haven....	11 23	4 21	8 55
6 02	2 09	8 08	.....Berwick.....	11 3	4 29	9 05
5 56	2 03	8 02	.....Briar Creek....	11 37	4 37	9 59
5 52	2 10	7 58	.....Willow Grove....	11 39	4 41	6 55
5 48	2 06	7 54	.....Lime Ridge....	11 43	4 46	7 20
5 40	1 57	7 46	.....Espy.....	11 51	4 55	7 08
5 34	1 53	7 40	.....Bloomsburg....	11 57	5 12	7